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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALIST-ROADERS

It Is Necessary To Fight a Long Battle Against Capitalist-Roaders

by

Hsin Feng (辛 风)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1976)

In May 1967, on the first anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee, our great leader Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "The present great cultural revolution is only the first; there will inevitably be many more in the future." Chairman Mao also warned us: "The issue of who will win in the revolution can only be settled over a long historical period. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time. Let no one in the Party or among the people in our country think that everything will be all right after one or two great cultural revolutions, or three or four. We must be very much on the alert and never lose vigilance."

In October 1968, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." For many years, our Party's theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have proved--and our great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts again proves--that the struggle of the proletariat against bourgeois restoration will certainly go on for a long time.

The "Circular" was a direct criticism of the "February Outline Report" concocted by the bourgeois headquarter of Liu Shao-ch'i. The "Circular" pointed out right in the beginning that the "February Outline Report" was basically wrong, in contravention of the guiding principles formulated at the 10th plenum

of the 8th CCP Central Committee in 1962 on the question of classes and class struggle in socialist society, and antagonistic to the great cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao.

At the 10th plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao even more fully put forward the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." We must soberly perceive where the bourgeoisie is and what is the main target of the revolution in the period of socialist revolution.

Chairman Mao said: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is increasingly concentrated on the struggle between the proletariat and the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. As pointed out in the "Circular," the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road are faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie and imperialism. Together with the bourgeoisie and imperialism, they cling to the bourgeois ideology of oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and to the capitalist system, and they oppose the Marxist-Leninist ideological system and the socialist system. They are the main force of the bourgeoisie which vainly attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao points out: "Lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois rights. We ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: there are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal values."

Chairman Mao also points out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power."

Chairman Mao's instructions tell us that so long as bourgeois rights exist, so long as classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist and so long as the influence of the bourgeoisie, international imperialism and revisionism exists, even though the old bourgeoisie has died out, new bourgeois elements will be engendered in droves, and even though the old capitalist-roaders have disappeared, new ones will continuously emerge. The historical phenomenon that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" will be with us for a long time to come.

We must particularly see that bourgeois rights are important economic bases for the engendering of new bourgeois elements and instruments for the

capitalist-roaders to restore capitalism. The bourgeoisie within the Party often tries to develop various capitalist factors, undermine the socialist economic base and open the way for capitalist restoration by strengthening and extending bourgeois rights. On the question of bourgeois rights, the struggle between those for and against restriction is the struggle between the proletariat which opposes restoration and the bourgeoisie which practices restoration. Moreover, this will be an arduous, complicated and protracted struggle.

Our country was formerly a country submerged in a vast sea of the petty bourgeoisie. Even now there are still a large number of petty-bourgeois elements, and the force of old habit and the influence of small production are very great. Chairman Mao points out: "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." The existence and continuous engendering of the bourgeoisie is unavoidable throughout the entire period of socialism.

Since the bourgeoisie, old and new, exists inside and outside the Party, it inevitably will carry out a trial of strength with the proletariat and in such a trial of strength it inevitably will need some people to play the role of commanders. Therefore, the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders will by no means come to an end because one or two bourgeois commanders have collapsed.

As the political representatives of the bourgeoisie, old and new, inside and outside the Party, the capitalist-roaders will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. Nor will they be reconciled to their defeat. Representing the aspirations and interests of the bourgeoisie as a whole, they will always dream of restoration and will inevitably come out into the open and stirve to turn their hope of restoration into attempt at restoration.

Within organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there unavoidably will be political representatives of the bourgeoisie engaged in conspiratorial activities to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. The "Circular" has emphatically pointed out the basic Marxist view that all class struggles are political struggles. The great proletarian cultural revolution is essentially a great political revolution. The current great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is a continuation and deepening of this great political revolution.

It must also be noted that although we have deprived the bourgeoisie of the means of production, we have not destroyed the reactionary ideology of this class. This is because of the relative independence of the superstructure. After the destruction of the old economic base, some factors in the old superstructure will still be preserved for a long period of time.

The "Circular" says: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung often tells us that the ideological struggle against the bourgeoisie is a protracted class struggle which cannot be resolved by drawing a hasty political conclusion."

The bourgeoisie still occupies a very dominant position in cultural, educational and other spheres. They are bound to draw on this "hereditary territory" to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way, continue the trial of strength with the proletariat, attempt to use the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits to corrupt the masses and confuse people's minds, and strive to achieve their objective of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing took the lead in wildly stirring up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the educational, scientific, technical, cultural, public health and other spheres. His purpose was to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie and oppose the occupation of the bourgeois "hereditary territory" by the proletariat. He also looked for pretexts with all ways and means to oppose the transformation of bourgeois intellectuals. On the other hand, the task of the proletariat is to overcome all forms of resistance of the bourgeoisie and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture.

Socialist society covers the whole historical period of transition from capitalism to communism. The tasks of socialist revolution boil down to one point, that is, the abolition of classes. Socialist revolution is fundamentally different from revolutions of the past, in which one kind of exploiting system was replaced by another. Every victory of the proletariat will inevitably lead to a new attempt by the bourgeoisie to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the struggle between restoration and anti-restoration will inevitably become increasingly fierce.

After liberation, under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, the whole Party and the people of the whole country waged unceasing struggles against the capitalist-roaders and the restorationist forces. They smashed the Kao-Jao anti-Party alliance and the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique. In the great cultural revolution they smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

The "Circular" pointed out that "the 'February Outline Report' concocted by the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i attempted to use this banner of "under the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought" as a cover to open up a road that ran counter to Mao Tsetung thought, that is the modern revisionist road or the road of bourgeois restoration." Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing both inherited this practice. Our struggle against the capitalist-roaders did not come to an end after the ignominious defeat of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and it will certainly not end because of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's downfall. We must soberly see that our criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has only just begun. To penetratingly and thoroughly criticize this line on all fronts and in all spheres by combining theory with practice, it is necessary to carry out protracted and arduous struggle.

Chairman Mao points out: "Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there still be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution. There are always sections of the people who feel themselves oppressed; junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like bigshots oppressing them. That's why they want revolution."

The socialist revolution is still going strong, and there is no end to the battle. We must always point the spearhead of revolution accurately at the bourgeoisie in the Party and the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from one generation to another, the socialist cause assuredly will be victorious, and the lofty ideal of communism certainly will be realized.

* * *

Advance Victoriously in Struggle

by

T'ien Chih-sung (田志松)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1976)

Great victories have been won in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The situation is excellent. This vivid fact has actually and effectively demonstrated a truth: "Without struggle, there is no progress."

Chairman Mao says, "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?" The criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the tracking down of counter-revolutionaries stand for the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie. Because we have waged struggle, we have found it easy to thrash out our problems, advanced victoriously and brought about today's excellent situation. Just imagine, had we not criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-reovlutionary revisionist line, repulsed the Right-deviation wind whipped up by him, tracked down the political rumors concocted by Teng's rumormongering company and suppressed the handful of counter-revolutionaries who made trouble at T'ienanmen Square, thus abandoning the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, would we not only have buried the fruits of the great cultural revolution but also the fruits of the Chinese revolution. What a dangerous situation this is!

Our country has 800 million people. Of the 800 million, the masses of the people who make up more than 95 percent of the entire population are on one side. They want progress and revolution. The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, the capitalist-roaders and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists form the minority on the other side. These people always go in for restoration and regression. One side wants progress and revolution, and the other side wants restoration and regression. They are in sharp opposition to each other. What is to be done? Only through struggle can the issue be settled. This is unavoidable and independent of man's will.

In the history of our Party, in which struggle did we fail to forewarn the bourgeoisie and its representatives? We said that the verdicts of the great cultural revolution could not be reversed. But, Teng Hsiao-p'ing simply refused to listen. His reactionary bourgeois stand and world outlook made it impossible for him to listen. Therefore, the Party of the proletariat can only give judicious guidance according to circumstances to win victory.

Of course, the struggle is not at all smooth sailing. In the course of development of things, there always will be twists and turns. For more than 20 years since the founding of the people's republic, the proletariat has waged repeated and fierce struggles against the bourgeoisie--not only struggles against the bourgeoisie in society at large, but also acute and complicated struggles against the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

The anti-Party cliques of Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao all vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. After their criminal conspiracies were smashed one after another by the proletariat, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing again hurriedly came into the open, trying to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism, and even stirring up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square.

Will there still be struggles in the days ahead? Of course there will be. Chairman Mao has said that there still will be ten, twenty, even thirty struggles between the two lines within the Party. It can be seen that in order to eliminate the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and realize communism, we must wage protracted, tortuous and complicated struggles. "If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time." It is unrealistic and very dangerous to hope that there will be no more contradictions and struggles.

At the same time, we must see that in the contradiction and struggle between the new and old aspects in any thing, no matter how many twists and turns they have to go through, the new aspect eventually will prevail over the old and rise to predominance. This holds true also with human society. Chairman Mao says: "The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history."

Liu Shao-ch'i clamored for "consolidating the new democratic order." Was he able to consolidate it? No. Liu Shao-ch'i and company drastically slashed the number of cooperatives. Did they destroy the enthusiasm of several hundred million poor and lower-middle peasants for resolutely taking the socialist road? No. They concocted the "February Outline Report" in a vain attempt to check and undermine the great cultural revolution. Did they achieve their reactionary objective? No. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, wanted to "readjust" this and that, and vainly attempted to enforce the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. What is the result? This attempt too has been smashed by the great struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind.

It can be seen that the twists and turns of the revolutionary road are no more than some interludes in the entire course of historical development. The new will defeat the decadent, revolution will defeat reaction, the proletariat will defeat the bourgeosie, and socialism will defeat capitalism. This is the law of history.

Why is it that revolution will surely be able to defeat reaction and the proletariat will surely be able to defeat the bourgeoisie? There are two basic reasons: One is that the truth is in the hands of the proletariat and we possess the invincible truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The other is that more than 95 percent of the people always want revolution, and they do not like to be oppressed by bigshots who practice revisionism. The masses of the people are the bastion of iron that will defeat all decadent and reactionary forces.

The bourgeoisie inside the Party, the capitalist-roaders and the bigshots who practice revisionism move against the tide of history and work for the interests of a small number of people. What they do goes against the will of people. They are extremely isolated. They may bare their fangs and claws and be unruly and haughty for a time, but once the masses of the people rise up in struggle against them, they will collapse. The truly powerful are the masses of the people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Didn't the handful of counter-revolutionaries who made trouble at T'ienanmen Square shout at the top of their voice that "the situation has now got out of hand, and it would be of no use even if a regiment or any army was called in"? In the end, when the masses rose up, these reactionaries collapsed at the first encounter with the mighty dictatorship of the proletariat and broke up in no time.

The reactionaries' "method of thinking is subjectivist and metaphysical. Therefore, their appraisals are always wrong. Their class instinct leads them to always make much of themselves and slight the revolutionary forces. They always over-estimate their own strength and under-estimate our strength." Didn't Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing all make much of themselves and slight the revolutionary people? Because of this, although they were weak and isolated, they still came out into the open to test their strength with the proletariat. However, they ran counter to the law governing social and historical development, opposed the masses of people, and as a result ended up in total defeat.

The proletariat is full of revolutionary optimism. We have faith in revolutionary dialectics. We firmly believe that "the supersession of the old by the new is a general and forever irresistible law of the universe." Our lofty ideal is built on the basis of a thorough understanding of the law governing social development. Our practice in struggle is based on objective laws. No difficulty and danger can obstruct our progress.

More than 100 years ago, Marx, Engels boldly declared that "the doom of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." ("Communist Manifesto," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 263) The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system. This is the general trend of historical development which no one can resist.

In short, "the future is brought; the road is tortuous." According to Marxist science and the Party's basic line, we foresee that there will be many difficulties and dangers on the road ahead. At the same time, we firmly believe that under the leadership of the Party, the proletariat and the revolutionary masses will certainly be able to vanquish all enemies and all difficulties and dangers. We should be sober-minded revolutionaries. We must not only see the tortuous and complicated nature of class struggle and the danger of capitalist restoration in the period of socialism, but also see the inevitability of the ultimate realization of communism. We must not overlook the arduous and tortuous nature of struggle because the future is bright, nor should we lose confidence just because the road is tortuous. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so long as we persist in carrying on the proletariat's class struggle against the bourgeoisie and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we surely will win victories continuously in the socialist revolution.

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REVOLUTION IN ARTS

Severely Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Carry the Revolution in Arts Education Through to the End

by

Hung I-ta (洪毅达)
Central "May 7" College of Arts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1976)

Last year, when the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational, scientific and technical and literary and art circles, the adverse currents in educational and literary and art fields made a double-barreled move against the literary and art colleges and schools with the spearhead directed at Chairman Mao's revolutionary educational line and revolutionary line in literature and art. The aim was to negate the fruits of victory of the revolution in arts education and to reverse verdicts on behalf of the revisionist educational line and line in literature and art in those 17 years. Under the excellent situation of deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with concentrated fire to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the domain of arts education, the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line is of great significance to keeping to the orientation of the revolution in arts education.

Arts education must take class struggle as the key link, persistently put proletarian politics in command and place the transformation of students' thinking above everything else. Colleges and schools of arts should become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a fundamental issue in the proper running of socialist colleges and schools of arts according to Chairman Mao's teachings.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing went all out to sing the opposite tune and energetically advocated the "white-and-expert" road. Under his instigation, such absurdities as "it doesn't matter whether the line is black or red so long as we can train useful people and do useful things" appeared in response to his call, and the scum of the fallacy of vocational work first again surfaced.

Lenin long ago sharply exposed fallacies like "vocational work first" as hypocritical allegations of the bourgeoisie. "The bourgeoisie, which puts forward this theory, itself gives first place to bourgeois politics in schooling business." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 386-387) Looking back over the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, this battlefront of arts education was under the double-barreled control of the revisionist lines in literature and art and in education, and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. At that time, the bourgeoisie corrupted the young people and teenage youth with ideas of fame and gain such as, "one must be proficient in vocational work before one can fare well in life," "with novel skill, one can make a living everywhere," etc. This made many students lose their political bearings, and paint brushes and musical instruments became

tools used in pursuit of fame and gain. For the sake of climbing up that "little pagoda" of the bourgeoisie, some students with relatively good family and ideological backgrounds forgot everything about class struggle and revolutionary ideals. This was a frightening scene in those 17 years when the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship in schools and colleges of arts.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocated the "white and expert" road in a vain attempt to negate the fruits of victory achieved in the revolution in arts education since the great cultural revolution and to rekindle that set of bourgeois educational systems in the old colleges and schools of arts. In a word, he vainly attempted to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat in the superstructure. If we carried out work according to their revisionist line, we can never train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and can only train bourgeois spiritual aristocrats and successors to the revisionist line.

In conformity with Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive, the Central "May 7" College of Arts established after the great cultural revolution selected students from among workers, peasants and fighters with practical experience. This was a profound reform in the history of arts education. However, for the sake of negating the revolution in arts education, the bourgeoisie within the Party vigorously attacked this proletarian system of student enrollment. They said that the worker-peasant-soldier students would not answer the purpose and were "not as good as the students of the past, politically or vocationally."

Absurd arguments of this kind are not unfamiliar to us. Before the great cultural revolution, didn't the bourgeoisie say that the study of arts called for "special gifts," smear up the sons and daughters of workers and peasants as "stupid," describe the training of them as like "sharpening the blunt side of the knife" and a waste of efforts, and keep them out of colleges and schools of arts?

Are the worker-peasant-soldier students really incapable of mastering arts? Are they really "not as good as students of the past"? The facts have provided an effective answer. Taking the Central "May 7" College of Arts for instance, the various colleges and schools under it enrolled in the past few years a total of 1,200-odd worker-peasant-soldier students including the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and soldiers. Politically speaking, these students were relatively well rated in regard to class caliber and political thinking. They looked upon attending colleges and schools of arts as the mandate of the class and the requirement of the revolution. They aimed at serving better the workers, peasants and soldiers through mastering the weapon of literature and art.

For instance, one of the worker-peasant-soldier students who graduated from the movie school in 1973 took part in the shooting of the picture "Second Ascent of Mount Jolmo Lungma." He climbed the northern slope five times up to an altitude of 8,200 meters, and accomplished his task with flying colors. May we ask how can this be achieved without the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death?

The students have a clearcut aim in study. They know that they should undergo hard training to acquire fundamental skills for the revolution. Their

professional skills are also of a level far higher than those of the students of the old colleges and schools of arts. The 3rd-year students of the dance school are capable of rehearsing a whole model ballet. The 2nd-year students of the drama school are capable of staging the "Going Up the Mountain To Hunt Tigers," better demonstrating the character of such a heroic figure as Yang Tzu-jung and basically mastering the fundamental skills required by this play that calls for a more complete range of techniques.

As to the old arts schools, some students spent six years studying without ever mounting the stage, and when on the stage, they also know not how to act.

The advocates of the view that the students "are not as good as those of the past" entirely take the bourgeois stand to make favorable comments on the revisionist educational line and literary and art line of those seventeen years, settle accounts with the great cultural revolution and reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. The iron-clad facts have entirely laid bare the lie that the worker-peasant-soldier students are "not as good as those of the past" spread by them.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously attacked open-door education of "lowering the quality of education." He said that open-door education "spent much time" for nothing and that "the college students are really far away from looking like college students." This was a replay of the old tune of the revisionist educational line of those seventeen years.

Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in literary and art and educational circles used the excuse of the "peculiar nature" of arts education to oppose the implementation of the educational guideline put forward by Chairman Mao in arts education. They claimed that the learning to dance itself was physical labor and that those learning to play musical instruments would have their fingers stiffened if made to handle the hoe. They were thus unfit for work in the countryside and in factories. They confined the teachers and students to tall buildings with spacious courtyards and cut them off from the workers, peasants and soldiers. The teachers and students were made to deal with famous, foreign and ancient people and things year in and year out, and seek "improvement" behind closed doors along the feudal, capitalist and revisionist road.

Chairman Mao points out, "Liberal arts must take the whole society as their own factory." Open-door education is the road which all schools must follow. As far as colleges and schools of arts are concerned, this is especially necessary. As far as a revolutionary fighter engaged in literary and art work is concerned, studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, learning from society and transforming one's world outlook in the three major revolutionary movements hold the key to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. The life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers is the only source in the creation of revolutionary literature and art, and only in the three major revolutionary movements can we learn well the skill of serving the people.

In the past few years, our arts college all along persisted in organizing along various lines teachers and students to go in separate groups over different periods to Tachai, Takang, Hsiaochinchuang, Hu county and other areas

to conduct open-door education. We at all times persisted in taking class struggle as the main course of study and the transformation of teachers and students' thinking as a primary task. We guided the teachers and students to take an active part in steeling through labor and to learn from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the course of conducting open-door education, we linked the combat tasks of the three major revolutionary movements with teaching reforms. Meanwhile, we insisted on giving specialized training in fundamental skills, and the students had fixed periods of time to receive vocal training, practice their skills, play the piano, and draw sketches. On the basis of deep involvement in life, we organized the teachers and students to carry out practical artistic activities in creation and performance.

Speaking of the music college alone, over 340 performances were given for workers, peasants and soldiers in two years to an audience of over 285,000. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the teachers and students of the history-discussion specialities of the fine arts college and the music college joined the workers and the PLA fighters in compiling teaching materials and books about the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the fields of fine arts and music. Part of the teachers of the drama college went to Tibet to conduct open-door education. They joined the local writers and artists in writing dramas reflecting the revolutionary struggle of the Tibetan people, and won the praise of the emancipated serfs. Some teachers and students of the fine arts college went to Hu county to conduct open-door education. In eight months, they drew many portraits of Chairman Mao and created large numbers of New Year pictures, serial pictures, propaganda drawings, lantern slides, frescoes, the busts of advanced figures on the honor list, family history pictures, village history pictures, etc. An old teacher who had taught in the fine arts college for many years said with feeling: "These students not only claim an ability to understand life and express life beyond the reach of the students of former fine arts colleges, and due to their close touch with reality, speaking of their composition ability alone, they also far exceed in level the students of the old fine arts colleges."

Since the great cultural revolution, the colleges and schools of arts have broken the monopoly of classrooms and teaching materials by feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art and adopted model revolutionary theatrical works and other revolutionary works of literature and art as teaching materials for specialities. This is a very good thing unknown before in history. Yet Teng Hsiao-p'ing wantonly attacked the model revolutionary theatrical works, and claimed that model plays could not be allowed to "bloom alone." He vigorously opposed the occupation of the literary and art stage and the classrooms of colleges and schools of arts by proletarian literature and art and wanted to let feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art monopolize the stage and bring our classrooms for art education back to the old road overgrown with poisonous weeds and cluttered by freaks and monsters dancing in chaos before the great cultural revolution.

The use of the works of which class as teaching material is one of the important indicators of who is served by arts education. Marxism tells us that teaching material is geared ideologically to the superstructure. It reflects the economic base and serves a given economic base and political line. The proletariat not only does not exclude the outstanding works of

the past but also persist in critically drawing lessons from all ancient and foreign things useful to us, under the guidance of the policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge." But proletarian arts education must take the creations of its own class as teaching materials for conducting specialized education. This is not a haphazard measure but is one advanced according to the natural demand of the socialist economic base on the superstructure. Otherwise, we will be unable to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the teaching battlefront.

In the period dominated by the revisionist literary and art line before the great cultural revolution, emperors and princes, generals and ministers, and scholars and beauties dominated classrooms. The students all day long revolved around such things as Swan Lake, Second Entry into the Palace, The Drunken Imperial Concubine, La Dame Aux Camelias, Li Hsiang Chün, etc. In order to have "a deep understanding of a given role," a girl of 14 or 15 had to comprehend the aspirations for love of the imperial concubines confined to the imperial garden. As time went on, she got influenced unconsciously. This not only seriously poisoned the students ideologically but also brought bonds of all kinds to the students artistically. Many students fell on their knees before the feudal, capitalist and revisionist "classics," and learned only to follow and imitate the ancient and foreign people. These frightening scenes should never be forgotten by us.

It is precisely the model revolutionary theatrical works which have brought the strong East wind to arts education and swept away the fog of confusion overhanging the old classroom. They give a great impetus to raising the standards of the students ideologically and artistically. Model revolutionary theatrical works are fine examples of our proletarian culture and art and are vivid personified teaching materials for giving the revolutionary teachers and students education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Many colleges and schools have followed the example of the proletarian heroic figures in model revolutionary plays, and through "playing the role of heroes, singing the praises of heroes and learning from heroes," and "staging revolutionary plays and acting as revolutionaries," they have not only brought tremendous changes to the spiritual outlook of their teachers and students but also greatly raised their artistic standards.

The great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao is a big battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square tells us that Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by him as well as the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists will never be reconciled to their own defeat and the struggle will continue. We must take class struggle as the key link, keep to the orientation of the revolution in arts education, resolutely defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, vigorously criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and turn the colleges and schools of arts into effective tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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HSISHA ISLANDS

Hsinhua Correspondents Visit Hsisha Islands

(NCNA-English Haikuo, Jun. 17, 1976)

the hsisha islands, which we visited recently by naval ship, are strung along the south china sea like pearls.

the hsisha islands divide naturally into two sub-groups. the sub-group to the east is known as the hsuanteh islands, or among chinese fishermen, as the "upper seven islands". in ancient chinese books they are referred to as the "chichouyang". the sub-group to the west is made up of is the yunglo islands, known to chinese fishermen as the "lower eight islands". twice every year, fishermen from hainan island call at these islands to fish and gather sea cucumbers.

as our ship approached the lingyang reef, we recalled the 1974 sea battle of hsisha that drew the attention of the world. it was here that our heroic soldiers and people resisted the intruding vessels of the south viet nam saigon regime, and counter-attacked to protect the dignity and territorial integrity of the motherland at the cost of their lives.

we landed at yunghsing island wharf. the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts was reaching new heights at that time, and commanders and fighters on board the ships or on duties at the wharf, barracks and sentry posts were studying chairman mao's important instructions, carrying out criticism and repudiating the right deviationist attempt.

local inhabitants told us how the islands, left devastated by the reactionaries in the past, had undergone tremendous changes during the cultural revolution. among the new buildings on the islands were a people's hospital and meteorological, commercial, maritime and fishery stations. a new tall building oppoisite the army building houses the local revolutionary committee. after dusk electric lights shine like stars in the sky. a fishing fleet was engaged in night operations by the beacon light.

we learned from the fishing operations command post that the catches last spring were at bumper harvest levels. state purchases of fish up to april this year was 6,000 piculs more than in the same period last year and were of greater variety and better quality, including some 30 species of economically vatuable fish.

the hsisha islands are a treasure trove. on tung island we found thousands upon thousands of red-footed boobies.

white-bellied and green-beaked and equipped with webbed feet, the booby is the size of a duck. the booby flies in flocks to catch fish, leading the fleet to where a fish shoal is basking. hsisha fishermen call the booby a "navigation pilot and fishing help" and china has listed it for conservation.

the layer of booby guano on the islands is more than one metre thick. after long years of decomposition, the guano has become fossilized and formed into natural phosphate, an important raw material in the making of fertilizer and the extraction of cocaine. the amount of guano deposited on the south china sea islands is estimated at over two million tons.

herds of "wild cattle" live in the thick forest on tung island, the descendents of herds and flocks brought there during the ching dynasty by admiral li chun of the kwangtung-kwangsi navy who made an inspection tour of the hsisha islands at that time. wanton killing under the rule of the reactionary regimes in the past brought these animals to near extinction. after liberation, the chinese government not only took measures to protect the survivors but also brought more cattle to stock the island. the present herd of "wild cattle" is estimated at about 100 head.

the hsisha islands are cherished by the motherland for their long history, picturesque scenery and abundant natural resources. but loved even more dearly by the people are the islanders who have been tempered in the cultural revolution and are working hard to build up the islands. among them are young women of the sea fishing fleet and veterans from families that have fished these waters for generations, heroic armymen and people engaged in the defence and construction of hsisha, and scientists from all parts of the country engaged in mapping and surveying the islands.

on chenhang island we interviewed mao chin-fang, a naval fighter and an accurate marksman with an anti-aircraft machine-gun. he operates barges and repairs outboard motors like an expert, and studies works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao assiduously.

last june stormy seas cut off communications for more than 20 days. on chinching island the people had nearly exhausted their drinking water. each one was rationed to one glass of fresh drinking water per day, and salt water was used to steam rice. mao chin-fang, assigned to deliver fresh water there, set out in a small outboardmotor landing craft made of glass fibre reinforced plastic, loaded with 24 drums of fresh water. but shortly after he started, the boat foundered in the stormy seas and the engine spluttered to a stop. undaunted, he pushed the boat ashore and repaired the machine overnight.

helped by fishermen, he set out again and this time succeeded in conquering the stormy waves and bringing the water safely to the islanders.

among the scientists working on the hsisha islands are tseng cheng-kuei, 68-year-old deputy director of the tsingtao institute of oceanology, and cheng po-lin, a 63-year-old woman professor of the same institute. both have declined to retire on pension, as they are entitled to do at their age, but on the contrary, have volunteered to survey the hsisha islands.

integrating with the workers and peasants, they and eleven students and faculty members from the institute are working hard to complete the survey of aqua-botanical resources at an early date. like the young people, they wear diver's goggles and life buoys and collect underwater specimens. setting out early in the morning and returning late in the evening, they also study chairman mao's important instructions and the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and work on classifying the specimens at night.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, tseng cheng-kuei and cheng po-lin are working with increasing enthusiasm. in less than four months of selfless work, they have collected 1,500 specimens, scores of which are new discoveries collected for the first time. on the basis of a previous general survey, they have completed the study of sea-bed botanical resources around the hsisha islands. in addition, they have been doing research into biological cultivation and breeding in salt water and the use of low-temperature water in tropical deep sea. they have also provided data for the exploitation of the marine resources in the waters around the hsisha islands.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Cadres in Inner Mongolia Take Part in Collective Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 17, 1976)

tens of thousands of cadres in the inner mongolian autonomous region are joining commune peasants and herdsmen in doing collective productive labour.

working as ordinary labourers, they include leaders at the regional, prefectural and county levels and government office cadres. participation in collective productive labour has now become an indispensable part of the political life of the cadres in the region.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, all party and government leading organs in inner mongolia have gradually enforced the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. cadres are often organized to go to villages and factories and do manual labour alongside workers and peasants. this is one of the important measures taken to prevent revisionism in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

it is common practice for cadres to be sent to work at selected spots to do physical labour. since last year, more than 30,000 cadres have been sent to work at production teams, the grassroots units in villages and pastures. paojihletai, secretary of the party committee of the autonomous region, is a leading cadre of herdswoman origin promoted from grassroots in the cultural revolution. she has gone to and stayed in wushen banner (county) in the heart of the maowusu desert where she has won respect from the local commune members for her close identification with them.

cadres of the party and government institutions of hsianghuang banner, an advanced county in learning from tachai, a national pace-setter in agriculture, work at selected primary units in rotation for one year. often, over 60 percent of them are at production teams. namula, first secretary of the banner party committee, a veteran of long years of experience in revolutionary struggle, frequently goes to production teams and herdsmen's settlements to join the commune members in clearing earth and stones for farm and grassland improvement. at festival times, he takes on the herding of the horses and sheep to free the herdsmen to enjoy the festivities at home.

to maintain flesh-and-blood relations between cadres and masses, wuyuan, kuyang and other counties have adopted the system in which leading cadres work as ordinary commune members in the villages one month out of every year. party and government organizations at regional, prefectural and city levels have their own "may 7" cadre schools where the cadres study and do physical labour by rotation. those cadres who stay in the office spend one day each week doing voluntary labour.

in their weekly day of voluntary labour, cadres of the sunid right banner took part in building a small reservoir. after four months of work they had completed the reservoir fed by springs that provides irrigation for more than 500 hectares of grassland and water for some 10,000 animals. now they are working at auxiliary projects for the reservoir. "by taking part in productive labour, we have helped build a reservoir and, more important, keep in mind that we are ordinary workers," the cadres declared.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Peking Achieves Good Results in Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

peking's capital construction projects in progress and completed in 1975 showed increases of 61.8 and 12 per cent respectively over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

the total floor space added in the last 10 years is equal to two-thirds of peking's existing housing at the time of liberation. in that period, 60 big, medium-sized and major projects have been completed or partly completed.

after 10 years of hard toil, iron and steel workers in peking opened up the shuichang iron mine in chienan county and a group of lesser ones. peking now turns out all the iron ore needed by its own industry. it has also expanded its blooming and steel rolling capacity. this has ended the situation that formerly existed in peking's iron and steel industry which lacked iron ore and the capacity to bloom steel due to the interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the cultural revolution. the capital iron

and steel company has now been developed into a fairly complete complex covering everything from mining to steel rolling.

during the decade, a number of thermal power plants and hydropower stations were built at great speed, one big generating set having been built in 10 months in 1974. their power generating capacity is 1.2 times that of the plants and stations built in the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

thanks to the completion of four small fertilizer plants and the expansion of the chemical fertilizer workshops at the peking experimental chemical works and the capital iron and steel company, the productive capacity in 1975 multiplied 44 times in comparison with 1965.

in the last decade eight reservoirs and supplementary irrigation and drainage projects were completed on the outskirts of the capital. on the southeastern outskirts, drainage and soil alkalinity eliminating projects were undertaken. as a result, a basic irrigation and drainage network has taken shape.

since the cultural revolution started, peking building workers have criticized the revisionist wares of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, including material incentives, profit in command, specialists running the factory and the slavish comprador philosophy. they have acted upon the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company and deepened the movement of "in industry, learn from taching". this brought about a new situation in capital construction. the extension of the main building of the peking hotel is two and a half times the floor space of the old peking hotel. in addition, peking has built at high speed and at a good quality standard a number of embassies and apartment houses for foreign diplomats and the international club, the friendship store and guest houses.

displaying revolutionary initiative in the movement for technical innovation and revolution, workers in this field are using more and more prefabricated elements in building construction, and more modern science and technology is being used in building. for example, the workers are using laser technology on slip-form construction and using electronic telecontrol equipment for crane operations. the workers have also made an infra-red panel heater of advanced standard welding on assembled prefabricated elements.

FARM MACHINERY

Cultural Revolution Stimulates Farm Machinery Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

china's research into farm machinery has made rapid progress under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution. a large number of farm machines suited to china's natural conditions and agricultural production have been produced and more and more three-in-one combination groups to do research on this subject have been formed by workers, cadres and scientific workers.

the farm machinery research institutes in various parts of the country have designed and popularized the agricultural equipment that best suit local characteristics and needs. there are large machines for sowing and harvesting in the northeastern plains as well as medium and small ones for use in rice paddies and terraced fields in the south; besides machinery for planting wheat, rice, maize and other staple food crops there is also that useful in cultivating industrial crops. in addition a whole range of equipment has been made for deep ploughing, digging ditches, levelling land, shifting earth and other basic agricultural construction, not to mention the specialised machines for lumbering and those used in animal husbandry and fishery.

farm machinery research institutes were set up in provincial, prefectural and county levels after unceasing struggles against the revisionist line. inspired by chairman mao's brilliant instruction: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" issued in 1959, not only were farm machinery research institutes set up one after another but also a mass movement was developed to renovate existing farm implements. however, under liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line this socialist new emerging thing was suffocated by limiting such research to be done by scientists alone. on the eve of the cultural revolution only a few institutes had survived.

in the cultural revolution many institutes have been restored and new ones founded. by now, over 70 percent of the prefectures and over half of the counties in china have their own farm machinery research institutes, and many of the communes and brigades have set up farm implements renovation groups, the whole forming a network to help promote this research.

since the start of the cultural revolution, criticism has been directed at the revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping of "relying on experts for scientific research" and "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid". the staff of these institutes have changed their old ways and, upholding an "open-door policy", are no longer divorced from labour, from the masses and from practice. they go to the masses, invite them into the institutes, set up bases at grass-root levels and help train technicians. the masses have been mobilized to do research and three-in-one combination of masses, cadres and researchers have been formed. the participation of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants has greatly speeded up the research.

after the start of the cultural revolution over 30 institutes in 13 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in south china, began to specialize in machinery for use in rice paddies. working together with more than 100 factories and 9 schools of higher learning they achieved remarkable results. with the 60 designs chosen the whole process of rice planting from the levelling of the field, transplanting and field management to harvesting and threshing has been mechanized.

during the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts, workers on farm machinery have criticized the nonsense spread by teng hsiao-ping that scientific research "has hindered the 'four modernizations'" and his opposition to "open-door policy" in scientific research. they pointed out that teng hsiao-ping tried in vain to drive them back to their old path. they would never again accept being divorced from proletarian politics, production and the worker-peasant masses and turn the institutes into a tool for the restoration of capitalism.

POWER GENERATING SETS

China-Made 300,000-k.w. Power Generating Unit in Operation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 17, 1976)

performance of a chinese designed, manufactured and installed 300,000 kilowatt steam-turbo power generating unit with inner water-cooled stator and rotor has proved up to standard since being put into operation more than a year ago.

this is a great victory for chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." it is an achievement in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

the unit, which is installed in a power plant in east china's kiangsu province, is smaller and lighter and consumes less than other generators of the same capacity in china and abroad. it has inner water-cooled stator and rotor, an innovation devised by the chinese workers, while the boiler and steam turbine machinery, equipped with inter-reheater, are designed to withstand high temperatures and high pressures. the steam turbine is fitted out with new type chinese-designed blades. involved in the auxiliary machines and complementary equipment are 861 innovations.

the unit is a product of socialist co-operation. more than 100 factories and enterprises in shanghai and other parts of china contributed to its success. it has provided new experience in building big thermo-power plant in a way that achieves greater, faster, better and more economical results, and marks a new technical level reached by china's metallurgical, mechanical power, meters and instruments industries as well as demonstrating their greater ability to turn out equipment in complete sets.

the success was achieved in the course of struggle against party capitalist-roaders like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. early in 1955, the shanghai workers produced china's first 6,000 k.w. steam turbine power generating set and in the great leap forward year of 1958, turned out 12,000 k.w., 25,000 k.w. and 50,000 k.w. steam turbine power generating sets.

in pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and under the pretext of "using imports to promote domestic construction", liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping allowed the importation of a 250,000 steam turbine power generating set at a cost equivalent to the total investment required to build two big plants. shanghai

workers said indignantly: "that's not 'using imports to promote domestic construction', but using hens to pay for eggs excl." they posed the question: "why not use the sum equal to what an import would cost to strengthen and develop our own power generating machine industry?" the workers firmly opposed the worship of things foreign and raised the revolutionary demand that they themselves design and make a 300,000 k.w. steam turbine power generating set.

at this crucial moment, the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself was launched. the workers rose to overthrow liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. they roundly criticized the revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they seized back the right to make a 300,000 k.w. steam turbine power generating set.

displaying a revolutionary spirit of daring to create and to scale the heights, builders of the equipment adopted more than 2,000 new products, materials, techniques and technological processes and finally succeeded in turning out the gigantic generating set.

working side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants who are next to the power generating plant, they began to assemble the set and set up the related facilities. the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius stimulated their revolutionary enthusiasm and they completed the assembling and other projects in 15 months, setting a record in the annals of china's power generating plant construction.

but, the struggle did not cease. last year, under the influence of teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, some people made use of imperfections in the power generating set to slander and attack it in an attempt to stop the shanghai workers from making other such power generating sets. but the workers in shanghai were indignant and stood firm. they said: "isn't this a return to liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist line?" they studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make a critical review of the ancient novel "water margin". this helped them to see more clearly that the struggle around the power generating set was not simply a question of quality but was a question of far greater importance related to what road china should take in developing her industry and which political line it must follow. the workers fought against teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist wind by overcoming the imperfections in the generating set. under the care of the shanghai municipal party committee, the leading industrial department formed a three-in-one combination group with the participation of the manufacturing plant,

the power generating plant and research units. they studied the weak links in the generating set, made a thorough investigation and worked hard to make it as nearly perfect as possible.

since the start of this year, the workers have assiduously studied chairman mao's important instructions. they point to the achievements made in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the excellent situation in the power industry brought about through their own experience in designing, manufacturing and assembling the 300,000 k.w. power generating set. they have thoroughly exposed the reactionary features of teng hsiao-ping who, as a restorationist and a person attempting to reverse the verdicts, despised the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the past ten years since the cultural revolution started, shanghai made 3.65 times the power generating equipment made in the 17 years before it got under way. the capacity of this equipment has developed from 50,000 k.w. before the great cultural revolution to the present 300,000 k.w. all this clearly shows that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country.

MINING

Miners Are Masters of New China's Mines

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 18, 1976)

liu lien-sheng, a thirtynine-year-old miner from a poor peasant family, not long ago was made secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yangmeishan coal mine in hunan province, central china.

liu, who was a cutter in this medium-sized coal mine, rose up with his fellow miners during the great proletarian cultural revolution to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. though now a leader he regularly goes down into the pit to work alongside the miners and keeps close ties with the masses.

since the great cultural revolution, many workers who have distinguished themselves in that struggle have been promoted to leading posts in factories and mines in new china. this is one of the important new things that has emerged in the great cultural revolution.

at the yangmeishan coal mine, half the total number of the standing committee members of the mine party committee are ordinary miners. one-third of the members of the mine party committee are miners who carry on with productive labour, many heading work sections or teams. the miners say: "we have really become masters of this socialist mine."

the great cultural revolution has generated the miners' enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production and the mine has become an advanced unit in hunan province. since 1970, the mine has met its annual production quota every sear and the coal output last year was two times designed capacity. the january-april output this year outstripped by a big margin that for the corresponding period of the past few years.

miners of this 60-year-old mine were wage slaves of the bureaucrat-capitalists under the reactionary rule of kuomintang. they had to work 12 hours a day and very often were victims of collapsing pits and gas explosions.

the liberation in 1949 returned the mine to the people. but under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping who advocated dependence on a few "experts" in running enterprises and material incentives

and putting profits in command, only a few people, namely the engineers, had the final say in the making of the production plans and designs. the miners' socialist enthusiasm was virtually stamped out.

in the cultural revolution, the revisionist line has been criticized and repudiated. miners take direct part in the new leading bodies set up at various levels, and miners, leading cadres and technicians put their heads together in drawing up plans and finalizing designs as they tackle key problems arising from production by introducing technical innovations. 416 rank and filers were elected to help the leadership with the miners' political study and quality testing, the safety work in production and the well-being of the masses. this has helped strengthen the mine management.

before the cultural revolution, the few "experts" of the mine claimed that the available coal seams had been exhausted. but what the miners achieved has proved otherwise. take a pit that had been closed down before liberation. the planned time for reopening the pit was three years starting from 1962. but during the cultural revolution, a group composed of miners, leading cadres and technicians surveyed the area while the cutting was going on. the newly discovered coal deposits in the last ten years was twice the predicted number and the decade's output was nearly five times the planned figure.

haulage capacities have been raised thanks to the miners' joint efforts in improving facilities, and a new pattern of setting pit props has helped boost work efficiency as well as ensured safety in production.

the miners assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the mine's 13 political evening schools and have constantly raised their political consciousness. a large number of miner theoretical activists have come to the fore.

HOSPITALS

County Hospital in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 17, 1976)

the people's hospital of chienhu county in east china's kiangsu province keeps a group of 20 medical workers touring the rural areas all year round to bring medical service to the peasants.

with the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in response to chairman mao's great call: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the hospital cadres and medical workers working jointly with commune hospitals and cooperative medical stations in production brigades have provided a treatment and preventive service for 650,000 peasants since 1968.

last year, hospital mobile medical teams gave general check-ups and treated 12 kinds of common and recurrent ailments including chronic bronchitis, common women's complaints and rice-growers dermatitis in various communes and production brigades. wherever they went they spread information on health and hygiene among the masses and helped them launch patriotic health campaigns. quite a number of peasants in some people's communes of the county suffered from eye ailments due to frequent sandstorms. this meant spending two or three days to go to the county hospital for treatment. knowing this, the county hospital sent a mobile medical team to the communes where they checked-up on and treated patients and performed operations for local commune peasants.

back and leg ache is a common complaint in the rural areas. doctor ma chih-liang studied the essential points of massage to find simple and effective treatment which could easily be popularized in the rural areas. he experimented with this therapy on himself until he had mastered the technique, and in six months has cured over one hundred patients.

a poor peasant woman in the yaowu production brigade of the county had suffered from back and leg ache for three years, and was unable to walk because of acute pain in her right leg. after getting massage treatments for 20 days, she recovered and is now able to get about.

the county hospital regards training barefoot doctors as one of its most important tasks. apart from training barefoot doctors while making rounds of the villages, it arranges for barefoot doctors to come to the county hospital regularly to attend courses in traditional chinese medicine, maternity and child care and in clinical practice. the hospital has trained about 200 peasants as barefoot doctors since last year.

barefoot doctor sun wen-chia from the fuchiang brigade, attended the class on traditional chinese medicine. he has eagerly learnt from veteran traditional chinese practitioners and can now identify and use over one hundred medicinal herbs. he has learned how to treat more than 30 kinds of common and recurrent diseases by combining traditional chinese and western medicine.

barefoot doctors in the tangwang production brigade have raised their medical skill with the help of the medical workers. they have helped bring down the incidence of diseases caused by parasitic organisms in the brigade by 52 per cent.

while sending a part of their medical workers to tour the villages, the people's hospital in chienhu county has also done a good job in its out-patient department, and gives patients prompt treatment at any time of the day or night.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Albania for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 16, 1976)

the chinese youth football team led by pu cheng-yu left here for yugoslavia yesterday upon the conclusion of a friendly visit to albania.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were a. tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, and m. celkupa, chairman of the national football federation of albania.

present on the occasion was fan cheng-tso, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

a six-member chinese workers' delegation led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, left here by air today on a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the central council of trade unions of albania.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, and leading members of organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present at the airport.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Press Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

an egyptian press delegation led by abdel moneim el sawy, board chairman of the el tahrir publishing and printing house and "al-gomhouriya" and chairman of the egyptian press syndicate, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the press circles in the chinese capital.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, sun kuan-lung, leading member of the "kuangming daily", wang li-hsing, deputy editor-in-chief of the "peking daily", and ma yu-chen, leading member of a section of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry. medhat tewfik, minister of the egyptian embassy here, was also present.

Peking Banquet Honors Egyptian Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

press circles in the chinese capital gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the egyptian press delegation led by abdel moneim el sawy, board chairman of the el tahrir publishing and printing house and the "al gomhouria" and chairman of the egyptian press syndicate.

minister medhat tewfik of the egyptian embassy here attended.

lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", proposed a toast at the banquet on behalf of press circles in peking. he said that the chinese journalists have always admired the egyptian people for the heroism they have shown in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, zionism and hegemonism and rejoiced over the egyptian people's successes in struggle. he expressed the belief that the egyptian press delegation's current visit to china will further promote the mutual understanding between the people of china and egypt and the friendship and cooperation between the journalists of the two countries.

in his toast, leader of the delegation sawy pointed out that the friendly relations and cooperation between

egypt and china and the friendship between the two peoples are established on the basis of mutual respect. like the chinese people, he said, the egyptian people are determined to take their destiny into their own hands and reject all interference and pressure from outside.

the egyptian journalists will work hard to safeguard the freedom of their own people and oppose foreign interference, he stated.

present were deputy-director of the hsinhua news agency miao hai-ling, deputy-director of the central broadcasting administration ku wen-hua, deputy-director of the information department of the foreign ministry wang chen and deputy-director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry wen yeh-chan.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Toulouse National Chamber Orchestra of France Gives First Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

the toulouse national chamber orchestra of france led by first violin georges armand gave its first performance here this evening.

attending the concert were hao liang, vice-minister of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese musicians in the capital chi tsung-hua, yen hung-liang, lu jen-min, liu hsi-lin, lo ching, li teh-lun, wang yu-ho and li chuan-min.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud, madame arnaud and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here attended.

the toulouse national chamber orchestra was founded in 1953. the twelve members of the orchestra now visiting china include a veteran musician now over 70 years old and the youngest being only 19.

the recital hall this evening was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and france. the french artistes performed european classics and impressed the audience with their conscientious attitude and their refined renditions. imbued with friendship for the chinese people, they played the chinese melody "song of liberation" from north shensi province

and received ovation from the audience. at the end of the performance, the orchestra was presented with a basket of flowers from the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the orchestra arrived in peking on june 15 after a performance tour of kwangchow. the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the french artistes. among those attending were chinese vice-minister of culture hao liang and minister-counsellor jean soulier of the french embassy here. vice-president lin lin and orchestra leader georges armand proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and france and the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Greece

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

a chinese government trade delegation led by peng chin-po, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here by air today for the hellenic republic to attend the first meeting of the sino-greek trade joint committee and pay a friendly visit there.

cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, saw them off at the airport.

greek ambassador to china dimitrios velissaropoulos was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Japanese Representatives Attending Meeting of Sino-Japanese Fishery Joint Commission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with japanese government representatives attending the first meeting of the china-japan fishery joint commission kitaro tokushima, sumio edamura and teruo sasaki and members of their staff.

chinese government representatives and staff members were present on the occasion.

the japanese government representatives and part of their staff members arrived in peking on the afternoon of june 14.

the first meeting of the china-japan fishery joint commission opened on june 15 and closed this afternoon. during the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the implementation of the china-japan fishery agreement since it had come into effect and on the general conditions of the resources of fish in the sea areas listed in the agreement.

the japanese government representatives and some of tneir staff members will leave here tomorrow for a tour of nanking and shanghai before going home.

Representatives of Japan Shipping Exchange, Inc. Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

zenji katahira, executive director of the japan shipping exchange, inc., and two other representatives of it left here by air today for a tour of shanghai and kwangchow after concluding their visit to peking and tientsin. they will leave for home after the tour.

they arrived in peking on june 10 at the invitation of the maritime arbitration commission under the china council for the promotion of international trade. while in peking, they had a friendly talk with the host commission on matters related to maritime arbitration between china and japan. they called at marine transport departments. wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the maritime arbitration commission, met and feted them.

Japanese Friendship Visiting Group for Recovery of Northern Territories Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

the japanese friendship visiting group for the recovery of the northern territories with goichi murata as leader, yoshiie yoda and kiyo aotani as deputy leaders and hisashi naoi as secretary-general, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in peking, the visiting japanese friends gave talks at a report meeting about the movement being launched vigorously in various parts of japan for the recovery of the northern territories. the talks received warm welcome.

the japanese friends visited schools and a people's commune and viewed places of historical interest and scenic spots.

Chinese Basketball Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 18, 1976)

the chinese basketball delegation led by chang chang-lu with shih hsiao and ma chia-yi as deputy leaders left here by air for home today after a friendly visit to japan.

standing council member of the japan basketball association yukiyoshi furukawa, representatives of the japan-china cultural exchange association, japanese basketball players and personages of the sports circles here saw the delegation off at the airport.

mi kuo-chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, was also present.

the chinese basketball delegation arrived in japan on june 4 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the japan basketball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association. after the friendly matches with the japanese national men's and women's basketball teams in tokyo on june 5, the delegation divided itself into two teams for friendly visits and matches in various places of japan. the chinese men's basketball team toured fukuoka, nagasaki, matsue, tottori, niigata and nagoya while the chinese women's team visited sapporo, yamagata, utsunomiya, yokohama, osaka and fukui. they played friendly matches and exchanged

experience with the japanese national men's and women's teams respectively in places where they visited. the style of tenacity and initiative and the spirit of "friendship first" displayed by both chinese and japanese players won warm applause from the spectators in various places. the japanese men's and women's teams won all the friendly matches.

the chinese teams visited the japan steel tube company in kawasaki city and played friendly matches with the basketball teams of the company on the eve of their departure from japan.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the visiting japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques. the delegation is led by tetsuo ara, president of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques and president of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). its deputy leaders are masatomo terasaki, member of the hokkaido assembly, and yoshiro shimazaki, head of the hokkaido central experimental farm; and toshio miyajima, managing director of the hokkaido branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, is its secretary general.

ma ling, deputy secretary-general of the chinese society of agronomy, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Weightlifting Team Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

a fourteen-member chinese weightlifting team led by chao chang-tai left here by train this afternoon for a friendly match tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Kuwaiti Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with kuwaiti friendly personage abdul-hamid al-attar and his wife.

chu ma-hung, leading member of a department concerned, was present at the meeting.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: To Where Would Soviet Revisionists Lead France?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

"to where would the soviet revisionists lead france?" is the title of a commentary in the "people's daily" today on the recent soviet press attacks on general guy mery's speech. the commentary reads:

the recent speech of general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, on his country's strategic concept has had great repercussions at home and abroad.

it is quite natural for the paris press circles to discuss it in their articles. but strange enough, the soviet revisionists showed great displeasure and heaped abases on mery's proposal on strategy and defence.

tass and soviet publications branded his proposal as "an adventurous formula" and "pravda", assuming the air of the guardian of france, asked this french military leader "to where did he want to lead france?"

general mery pointed out in his speech that france should "possess the means to assure one's own security"; france's defence should include "the entire zone where the security of (france's) territory may most immediately be menaced"; france should not "stand aloof from" the collective defence of all west european nations but must coordinate with them; since a conventional war is still possible, france should not only maintain an independent nuclear force but also greatly strengthen its conventional arms, etc. this is what mery's strategy is centred on.

obviously, mery's proposal is for reinforcing the defence capability of france and strengthening her defence cooperation with other western countries on the basis of safeguarding her national independence and relying on her own strength in order to cope with the military threat she is now facing. this indicates the trend of development of the western european countries to promote unity and increase their strength in military strategy and joint defence. it is therefore understandable that the proposal has received positive response in france and other european countries and in america.

but the soviet revisionists have whipped up a "deliberate" anti-french propaganda campaign as noted in the french press, asking general mery: why should he be worried by the possibility of an outbreak of war in europe only nine months after the european security conference? the answer to this question should be given by the soviet revisionists themselves. isn't it the tense military threat against europe unleashed by soviet social-imperialism in recent years that makes france and other west european countries contemplate the danger of an outbreak of war in europe? the world knows that after the european security conference the soviet revisionists have intensified their offensive strategy against the west behind the smokescreen of "detente". they frantically carry out arms expansion and war preparations, incessantly increase their armed forces stationed in east europe and arm them with more sophisticated weapons and equipment, stir up trouble in the mediterranean, commit naked armed intervention in angola and tighten the military encirclement of west europe from the southern and northern flanks. in face of such stern reality, the west european countries have to take counter-measures to strengthen their own defence capability, promote unity among themselves and increase their strength. the hard lesson before the second world war proves that in face of a powerful and ferocious enemy, it is impossible for every country to ensure its security if the western european countries only care for their own

security and do not take their entire defence into consideration, and if the neighbouring countries have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

france has come to realize that western europe is an "entity" and that the western european union is "a necessary guarantee" for france's security. therefore, france is determined to strengthen its military alliance with other western european countries to cope with the increasingly grave soviet military expansion. this is a matter of course. why are the soviet revisionists allowed to threaten others while others cannot take measures against these threats? are not such arguments of the soviet revisionists the out-and-out logic of the hegemonists?

the soviet revisionists lecture to france that her national interests do not lie in "currying favour with nato" but in "abiding strictly by the final act of the european security conference". this is quite ridiculous excl.

facts have proved that the documents of the "european security conference" are a mere scrap of paper. in the past western european countries had signed many treaties and agreements with adolf hitler but none of them was able to ensure the security of these countries. at last, most of them fell under the iron heel of fascism.

the soviet revisionists have never abided by any international treaty. they sign a treaty today and would scrap it tomorrow. how can the western european countries rely on empty words on paper to safeguard their security? moreover, france is a sovereign state and does not need others to point out where its interests lie.

the real intention of the soviet revisionists in posing the question "to where will france be led?" is that france, ignoring her own security interests, should not strengthen her national defence and promote cooperation among western european countries, but on the contrary, should relax vigilance and weaken her armament in face of the daily mounting soviet military threat and pin her hope of safeguarding national security on the soviet revisionists' false goodwill. such stupid calculations cannot deceive the daily awakening people of france and other western european countries.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Why Do Soviet Revisionists Dish Up Theory of "Limited Detente"?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists have recently come out with another demagogic argument to peddle the theory of "limited detente".

the soviet press declares that "detente" is not "unlimited" but has its "limits", that "detente" cannot solve all problems in the world" and that no "exaggerated hopes" should be cherished, otherwise there will be "naive" and "unnecessary disenchantment". this new moscow theory of "limited detente" provides people with food for thought. not long ago, brezhnev and company lauded "detente" to the skies. but today they have changed their much-vaunted "detente" from "unlimited" to "limited". why have they changed their tune? and what does this change signify?

since june last year, the soviet armed intervention in angola has further exploded the kremlin's "detente" myth and aroused discontent and vigilance against the soviet revisionists from world public opinion. moscow is, therefore, panic-stricken. whoever denounced the soviet union's sham "detente" and its arrogant practice in angola were later cursed by moscow by name. while employing the tactics of invectives, the soviet press carries successive articles to patch up the tattered "detente" banner. it is against this background that the so-called theory of "limited detente" is dished up.

it may be recalled that the leading clique of soviet revisionism and the soviet press have described "detente" and "peaceful coexistence" as "the most lofty and absolute order of the modern times" and "an unconditional call of the epoch". they declared that "detente must be all-embracing, extending to the whole of our planet". fearing that others would not believe it, they vowed that their policy of "detente" was "most serious", "consistent" and that "its deeds suit the words". furthermore, they bitterly denounced the theory of "limited detente" put forward by some americans. an article carried in the soviet magazine "u.s.a.-economics, politics, ideology" denounced the theory of "limited detente" as "scepticism", "self-contradictory" and "untenable". it even vociferously declared that the slogan of "limited detente" must be "repudiated" and that this was "an important task" of the soviet propaganda media "in the ideological field and in practice...."

however, shortly after the soviet union provided money, guns and men to engage in military expansion in angola, moscow

itself began to harp on the tune of "limited detente" in public. doesn't moscow think that its own theory is "self-contradictory" too and must be "repudiated"?

relating the "limits" of "detente", the soviet revisionists declared, "detente ends where attempts to prevent the peoples from fighting for their social and national liberation, to 'abolish' the inevitable confrontation of ideas, begin" (from the soviet magazine "new times"). they also asserted, "the sole and true aim of detente is" to "ensure that social transformations which are sure to take place within a country will not lead to international friction and international conflicts and to war that will destroy everything", and that the soviet union "cannot be indifferent to what happens abroad" (from the soviet paper "izvestia").

all this sheds light on the brezhnev clique's theory of "limited detente": the soviet union cannot remain "indifferent" if anyone stands in the way of its intervention in others' internal affairs, aggression and expansion under the cloak of "supporting national liberation movements" and "social transformations" in other countries. and this will lead to "international conflicts and to war which will destroy everything."

this was hinted by brezhnev at the recent soviet revisionists' 25th party congress. he said: "the detente does not in the slightest abolish, and cannot abolish or alter, the laws of the class struggle" and "detente" is "a way to create more favourable conditions" for the soviet union. people know only too well "the laws of class struggle" practised throughout the world by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. it occupied czechoslovakia by force, carried out expansion in the middle east, meddled in the domestic affairs of portugal and dispatched mercenary troops to angola to commit murder and arson ... all this comes within brezhnev's notion of "the laws of class struggle" which "cannot be abolished or altered". by admitting that "detente" creates conditions for such a "class struggle", brezhnev revealed the aim of "detente" peddled by the soviet revisionists.

it is by no means accidental that the brezhnev clique, while carrying out an "offensive strategy" the world over in a more undisguised manner, has dished up the theory of "limited detente". this shows before the world that with the intensification of their arms expansion and war preparations, the soviet social-imperialists have an ever bigger appetite for world domination and have become more frenzied. in these circumstances, the so-called "unlimited" and "all-embracing" "detente" cannot satisfy their ambitions for unbridled aggression and expansion. instead, it can easily reveal

their hypocritical features. hence the change of their tune and their decision to "limit" the scope of "detente" and gradually tear off their "peace" disguise. this is a phenomenon frequently occurring in history when all imperialist powers contend for world domination.

the far-sighted world public opinion has already pointed out that in the present situation of great disorder, the "detente" advertized by the soviet union is merely a smokescreen to cover up its fierce contention with the u.s. imperialists and a fraud aimed at diverting the target of the people's struggle. the soviet theory of "limited detente" only serves to further reveal the aggressive nature of the social-imperialists.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "'Humanism' Or Fascism?"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

"'humanism' or fascism?" is the title of an article by the commentators' group of kwangsi teachers' college carried in the "people's daily" today. excerpts from the article follow:

in a recent article entitled "the main thing in the party policy", the soviet paper "pravda" vociferously preaches that the thesis "all for man, for man's welfare" reflects the "loftiest humanism of all activities" of the soviet revisionists, alleging that such "humanism" "rests on the firm foundation of developed socialism -- a society free from exploitation, national discord, depreciation of the man's dignity and other social injustice inherent to capitalism". to embellish the soviet revisionists' so-called "humanism", the author of the article not only harps on the worn-out tune of the "state of the whole people", asserting that the dictatorship of the proletariat in the soviet union is "a stage that is already over," but also shamelessly propagates that the october revolution was a bloodless revolution "completed painlessly for the people" and "had extremely profound significance of humanism". it is a confession of the brezhnev clique's complete betrayal to marxism-leninism and an apologia worked out by the soviet revisionist renegades to cover up their features of social-fascism and social-imperialism.

"humanism" has always been used by the bourgeoisie as a mask to cover up its class features and its ruthless class exploitation. new and old-line revisionists have always used bourgeois "humanism" to oppose proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialism and communism.

engels, teacher of the proletarian revolution, bitterly refuted the bourgeois humanitarians who "preach to the workers a socialism soaring high above their class interests and class struggles" and pointed out that "these people are either neophytes, who have still to learn a great deal, or they are the worst enemies of the workers - wolves in sheep's clothing". the soviet revisionist renegade clique today are of course not neophytes, but are the worst enemies of the working class. while preaching "all for man", they are really wolves in sheep's clothing.

is it true that the dictatorship of the proletariat is "a stage that is already over" in the soviet union? according to the marxist-leninist theory on state, in the whole historical period from capitalist to communist society, the state can be nothing but a revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. in describing the dictatorship of the proletariat as outdated, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has openly betrayed marxism-leninism. but the reality of the soviet union today is that the dictatorship of the proletariat established under the leadership of lenin and stalin after the victory of the october revolution has ceased to exist as a result of the usurpation of the state power and all-round restoration of capitalism by the khrushchov-brezhnev clique and it has been replaced by the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and the fascist dictatorship. however, it is not that the dictatorship of the proletariat "has fulfilled its functions with outstanding success" as the soviet revisionists allege but that it has been overthrown by a handful of soviet revisionist renegades.

it is in fact an excellent self-mockery that the soviet revisionists have tried their utmost to advertize that they have built a so-called "developed socialism" "free from exploitation, national discord and depreciation of the man's dignity", and to describe it as an expression of "humanism".

in the soviet union today, the socialist public ownership has completely degenerated, the means of production are in the hands of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and labour force has again been reduced to commodity. through high salaries and high subsidies the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie plunders the wealth created by the working people.

the soviet union today has again become a prison for nations. the soviet revisionist renegade clique practises great-russian chauvinism, trying its utmost to wipe out the national features of various union republics and to force non-russians to join the russian nation with an attempt to turn the soviet union into a single great russified empire.

in the soviet union today, the people undergo intense sufferings as secret agents are running amok and prisons

dot the land. through a series of decrees, ordinances, decisions and principles, the soviet revisionist authorities arbitrarily detain, arrest, submit to trials, torture and even put to death those who are discontent with their rule, and all this on framed-up charges of "suspects", "mental disorder", etc. many large "special mental hospitals" have been set up for the ruthless persecution of dissidents. this stark reality can in no way be covered up by the tattered flag of "socialist humanism" hoisted by brezhnev and his ilk. while trumpeting "socialist humanism", the soviet revisionists are actually practising out-and-out social-fascism.

to peddle the so-called "humanism", the soviet revisionists have gone so far as to distort the history of the october revolution. they describe this great and violent revolution through which the proletariat overthrew the bourgeoisie as a bloodless revolution "completed painlessly for the people". this is a glaring lie. everybody knows that the great teacher lenin led the workers and soldiers of petrograd in an armed uprising in october, 1917 and they took over power after using revolutionary violence to wipe out the counter-revolutionary violence of the provisional bourgeois government. this was followed by three and a half years of extremely bitter revolutionary war in which the soviet people made great sacrifices. it was only then did the soviet people manage to smash the domestic counter-revolutionary revolts and foreign armed intervention and consolidate the fruits of revolution. in shamefully distorting history, the soviet revisionists want to oppose revolutionary wars waged by revolutionary people against oppression, slavery, subversion and aggression. obviously, their opposition to both the revolutionary struggle of the soviet people and that of the world people serves their social-imperialist policies.

the soviet revisionists declare that "there could be no genuine humanism without opposing wars which cause numerous sufferings and pains to the people." genuine humanitarians indeed excl. revolutionary teachers have once and again denounced the revisionist fallacies against all wars. they point out that opposition to wars of all kinds is in essence opposition to revolution. as a matter of fact, the soviet revisionists' anti-war outcries are mere deceitful rubbish. is it for the purpose of opposing wars that they carry out feverish arms expansion, set up military bases everywhere -- some of them in disguise -- and hold a lot of military exercises? occasionally, they do claim that they "do not oppose all wars". here they speak the truth in their own way. for they are only against wars like that of the kampuchean people against the lon nol clique and that of the arab people against the israeli aggressors. they do not oppose such wars as the occupation of czechoslovakia, the dismemberment of pakistan and the armed intervention in angola. what is more, they are preparing to launch a global war for wresting world domination.

the people of the world have come to see more and more clearly that under the cloaks of "marxism-leninism", "socialism" and "supporter of national liberation movements", social-imperialism, while waving the olive branch of "humanism" and singing the hackneyed tunes of "detente" and "disarmament", is forcing aggressive wars together with "numerous sufferings and pains" on the people of other countries. social-imperialism has become the most dangerous source of world war today.

in a word, to intensify the fascist dictatorship against the people at home and to step up expansion and aggression abroad and contend for world domination -- this is "the main thing of the policy" of the soviet revisionists. despite their vociferous outcries for "genuine humanism", the brezhnev clique cannot cover up its true features as a gang of social-fascists and social-imperialists who are opposed to the people and revolution.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Ugandan Government Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 17, 1976)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei today met with the ugandan government agricultural delegation led by p.f. kunya at the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, north china's shansi province. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were kuo feng-lien, chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee, kuo fu-yin, vice-chairman of the hsiyang county revolutionary committee, and li yung-kai, leading member of a department under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the delegation arrived in tachai from peking this morning.

kuo feng-lien showed the guests round the brigade and entertained them at a dinner on behalf of the brigade revolutionary committee. they went to see a number of water conservancy projects in hsiyang county.

Ugandan Handball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

the chinese handball association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the southern simbas men's and women's handball team from uganda. team leader is kawere thomas nseremye and deputy leader is pascal baylon bitariho.

among the guests at the reception were ugandan ambassador to china w.s.k. matovu, his wife and diplomatic officials of the ugandan embassy here.

present were mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese handball association, and leading members of organizations concerned including lin yi-chung, as well as chinese men and women handball coaches and players.

hosts and guests had a friendly conversation at the reception.

the ugandan handball team arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate to Council Meeting of UN Maritime Consultative Organization Leaves London for Home

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 16, 1976)

tang kuei-yu, chinese delegate to the 36th council meeting of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization, a specialized agency of the united nations, and deputy director of the harbour superintendency of the people's republic of china, left here for home this afternoon after attending the council meeting.

UN Security Council Discusses Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 16, 1976)

the united nations security council discussed the cyprus question in three meetings from june 11 to 15. at the end of the discussion yesterday, it adopted a resolution on extending the mandate of the u.n. peacekeeping force in cyprus for another six months.

china and benin did not participate in the vote on this draft resolution. the chinese representative stated that the chinese delegation was in favour of that portion of the draft resolution reaffirming the resolution on cyprus adopted at the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly. but as the chinese delegation has always held a different position in principle on the u.n. peacekeeping force in cyprus, it did not participate in the vote on the draft resolution.

during the discussion, representatives of many third world countries including pakistan, tanzania, guyana and panama showed their concern with the prevailing situation in cyprus and expressed their wishes for a reasonable settlement of the question at an early date. they urged the two cypriot communities and the parties concerned, through patient and peaceful negotiations in a spirit of mutual understanding and each taking into account the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the opposing side, to seek a just and lasting solution. they also advised all parties concerned to focus their attention on the preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus as well as on the promotion of mutual trust and recognition of the rights of both sides.

chinese representative lai ya-li said in his speech, "the chinese delegation firmly holds that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus must be respected. cyprus, turkey and greece are all friends of china. we have all suffered from imperialist tactics of sowing discord and 'divide and rule'. we fully understand that in view of the complexity of the question, some time will be required for a settlement of the issue left over from history and the immediate issues. it is our earnest hope that the two cypriot communities and the parties concerned, bearing in mind the overall interests, will further remove superpower meddling, intervention and sabotage and, in particular, will avoid giving openings for exploitation by the superpower which is bent on sowing discord and fishing in troubled waters, and that they will take a positive attitude to gradually eliminate, and not widen, their differences through patient and peaceful negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation so as to achieve a reasonable settlement of the cyprus question at an early date."

soviet representative yakov malik's speech revealed once more the hegemonic features of the soviet union. he obstinately clung to the stand of meddling in the cyprus situation, to the extent of raising once again the interventionist proposition for "an international conference on the cyprus question" and "a visiting mission to cyprus." but he was totally ignored at the meetings as many countries had long seen through the essence of the soviet conduct on the matter. with a guilty conscience, the soviet representative resorted to a slanderous attack on china. chinese representative lai ya-li refuted his fallacies in reply.

lai ya-li said, "since the eruption of the cyprus crisis in 1974, soviet social-imperialism has taken it as a golden opportunity for sowing discord and fanning up the flames of trouble by desperate means. anxious like an ant on a hot pan, you were active in different quarters, issuing one statement after another to support a against b one day and b against a the next day in a frenzied attempt to exploit the contradictions and aggravate the situation by adding fuel to the fire. subsequently, you did your utmost to sabotage the negotiations between the parties concerned. everyone can see that such mischievous deeds on your part are in no way intended to 'support cyprus' as you professed, but are aimed at meddling in the cyprus question and squeezing into the eastern mediterranean in rivalry with the other superpower for the establishment of world hegemony in coordination with your expansionist activities in other parts of the world. you are a downright hypocrite who says all the nice things but stops at nothing in doing evils. the facts are all there. how can they be covered up?"

lai ya-li stressed, "as for soviet social-imperialism's acts of stretching its tentacles for wild expansion in various parts of the world under the smokescreen of 'detente', they are all the more clear facts for everyone to see. as for the hotbed of war and the main threat of a new world war, they emanate from nowhere else but mainly from the new czars in the kremlin."

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REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

The Fundamental Task of Socialist Literature and Art Brooks No Alteration

by

Wen Hsiao (闻 啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1976)

Ten years ago, the "Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces" which was produced under the warm solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao clearly and correctly pointed out: "It is necessary to diligently mold the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers. This is the fundamental task of socialist literature and art." Whether this fundamental task is adhered to or opposed has all along been a prominent manifestation of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the revisionist line in literature and art.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, openly attacked the model revolutionary plays which adhered to this fundamental task as "the blossoming of a single flower." Under his instigation, people in literature and art circles attacked the fundamental task of molding typical proletarian heroes in socialist literature and art as "unscientific" and "improper." Picking up such shopworn theories as "middle characters," they /the capitalist-roaders/ advocated writing about the mistakes and shortcomings of the heroic characters. They opposed making the principal heroic character stand out among all other characters and advocated the portrayal of the "mass image." Their object was to oppose the occupation of the center of the stage by typical proletarian heroes and the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of literature and art in a vain attempt to carry out all-round rstoration of capitalism from the literary and art stage to the political stage. In view of this, these absurd arguments for negating the fundamental task of socialist literature and art must be criticized.

(I)

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." To be of service to the workers, peasants and soldiers, it is necessary for our writers and artists to take the proletarian stand, mold the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers with wholehearted eagerness, and eulogize the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the working people so that literature and art could become a powerful weapon for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, a counter-revolutionary revisionist line exercised dictatorship over the realm of literature and art. They opposed the orientation of placing literature and art in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers as indicated by Chairman Mao, refused to give expression to the workers, peasants and soldiers or to mold the heroic image of the proletariat, but energetically practiced feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, permitted emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, and ogres and monsters to dominate the stage, and turned literature and art into their public opinion making instrument for the restoration of capitalism.

In the face of frenzied bourgeois attacks, the proletariat started a revolution under the guidance of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in the realm of literature and art, and correctly took the molding of models of proletarian heroes as the fundamental task of socialist literature and art. The broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters cleared away obstacles on the way to create such gems of proletarian revolutionary literature and art as model revolutionary plays, molded a number of dazzling model of proletarian heroes, and drove the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, and ogres and monsters off the stage. The facts of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front tell us that the occupation of the center of the stage by which class and the domination of the stage by representative figures of which class are major questions bearing on the exercise of dictatorship by which class on the stage. The reason that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is so hostile toward the model revolutionary plays and there are people in literary and art circles trying to work against the fundamental task of socialist literature and art as put forth by the "Summary" is that the occupation of the literary and art stage by the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers has realized the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and smashed their plot to restore capitalism in the realm of literature and art.

This militant task of molding typical heroes of its own class clearly and correctly put forward by the proletariat is not only essential to actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, but it is at the same time also in conformity with the objective law governing the development of literature and art. Marx and Engels in "Deutsch Ideology" pointed out: "In every era, the ideology of the dominant class is always the ideology which occupies the dominant position. This is to say, a class is the material force occupying

the dominant position in society and is at the same time also the spiritual force occupying the dominant position in society." ("Feuerbach," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 52) For hundreds and thousands of years, in order to uphold their own rule, all exploiting classes invariably molded with all ways and means the ideal characters of their own classes in literature and art, so as to propagate the political views, ideology and moral concepts of their own classes. Before the great cultural revolution, didn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, also fervently advocate that in writing plays, we should "begin with the three sage kings and five virtuous emperors and cover things up to modern history," and "write 360 plays so that a different play can be performed every day"? Didn't he shout at the top of his voice for molding the images of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties? May we ask the advocates of "impropriety": Why is it when the exploiting classes take the molding of "heroes" of their own classes as their own task in literature and art you consider it to be a matter of course, and when the proletariat take the molding of typical heroes of its own class as its fundamental task in literature and art, you consider it as "improper" and "unscientific"? The "science" of which class do you publicize after all?

One view holds that the molding of the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers can only be considered as a "means" but not taken as the "fundamental task." This view actually equates the fundamental task of literary and art creation with some of the means of literary and art creation to attain the object of abolishing the molding of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is because since the molding of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers is lowered into a "means" of literary creation, it amounts to saying that our writers and artists may adopt or not adopt this "means" and may mold or not mold typical heroes of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Hence, the green light is given to works for molding the representative figures of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, and ogres and monsters are allowed to mount the stage again. This is the essence of what is called the theory of "means" or the theory of "impropriety."

(II)

Under the instigation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the theory of "middle characters" and other points at issue representative of the revisionist line in literature and art line--which chimed in with theory voicing opposition to the molding of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers as "improper"--reappeared under a new guise. Their concentrated expression was to advocate the portrayal of the mistakes and shortcomings of the principal hercic characters. This point at issue vainly attempted to distort the heroic figures of the proletariat--through the tactics of portraying their mistakes and shortcomings--into so-called middle characters that are "neither good nor bad, and are both good and bad" to achieve the object of tampering with and negating the fundamental task of socialist literature and art.

Engels pointed out: "Principal characters are the representatives of a given class and trend, and consequently, they are also the representatives of a given ideology of their era." ("Engels' Letter to F. Lassalle," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 343) When the literature and art of the

exploiting classes molded the representatives of their own classes, they invariably embellished them with all ways and means and sometimes, even to the extent of "deification." Teng Hsiao-p'ing called for molding the representative figures of the exploiting classes from ancient times to modern history and "wanted to show the wisdom of emperors and princes, generals and ministers." Hadn't he ever said anything about the need to write about their "shortcomings"?

Why is it necessary for the proletariat to write about "shortcomings" when molding the heroic image of its own class? The principal heroic characters molded by the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat should be loyal and upright fighters firmly defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and there should be a concentrated embodiment of the advanced ideology and the lofty character of the proletariat in them. Only in this way could they play a tremendous role in conducting education in ideology and political line for the broad masses of the people.

Indeed, Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people also have shortcomings." "They have already remolded or are in the course of remolding themselves in the struggle, and our literature and art should portray this remolding process of theirs." In the course of showing how the principal heroic characters bring about the transformation of the characters in the process of transformation or of portraying the growth of the heroic characters in the process of maturing, the model revolutionary plays also write about their shortcomings, but they entirely and truly stand on the side of the people and speak with wholehearted eagerness for the protection and education of the people. Writing about their shortcomings is only for giving prominence to the leading role of the heroic characters in the clash of contradictions, comparing and bringing out by contrast the spiritual quality of the principal heroic characters, and not for any other purposes. We must take the proletarian stand, and eulogize with wholehearted eagerness the heroes of the proletariat, but we can never smear up typical proletarian heroes. Otherwise, the molding of towering typical proletarian heroes would become an empty phrase, and socialist literature and art will degenerate. This doctrine has already been proved in the past ten years and more by the practice of the struggle between the two classes, and the two lines on the literature and art front.

In the process of writing the contemporary revolutionary Peking opera The Red Lantern, some people willfully distorted the glorious image of Li Yü-ho and made him sing such hackneyed feudal tunes as "the eyes are filled with tears" and "how can a filial son be a traitor," and display such a "minor irregularity of life" as returning home to steal a drink in the storm of class struggle. In the process of writing the contemporary revolutionary Peking opera Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy, they also practiced unbridled sabotage and openly called for giving prominence to the "bandit spirit" of Yang Tzu-jung, and made him hum an obscene tune on his way to the mountain and play the part of a carpetbagger loaded with jargons and a rude and tactless adventurer. How violent was the struggle here. It is not difficult to see that the motive behind the argument that "it is necessary to write about the shortcomings of the principal heroic characters" is to oppose our molding the images of towering proletarian heroes, and to make the principal heroic characters sink into "middle characters" with drawbacks and even "shortcomings in quality."

Some people think that not writing about the mistakes and shortcomings of the heroic characters would lead to "similarity" and make "all characters look alike." This kind of argument is purely libelous.

In the process of writing model revolutionary plays, the revolutionary literary and art fighters diligently went deep into the realities of the three great revolutionary movements. Proceeding from life, they applied the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in placing typical proletarian heroes in the teeth of the wind and waves of class struggle and the two-line struggle, profoundly revealed their high political consciousness and lofty inner world from all aspects. At the same time, they also paid great attention to studying the particularity of contradictions and portraying a specific environment, a specific character or a specific personality, thus embodying the universality and particularity of contradictions and the dialectical unity of general character and individual personality. "Each person is typical, but at the same time also a specific individual." ("Engels' Letter to M. Kautsky," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 453) This is the concentrated embodiment of class essence, and has also its own vivid characteristic features. Where is the "similarity"? In what respect do "they look alike"? Precisely on the contrary, the experience of model revolutionary plays in using typical principle to mold towering typical proletarian heroes is fundamentally antagonistic to generalization and categorization. Only by conscientiously studying these experiences could we do a better job in overcoming the phenomenon of similarity existing in some works of literature and art. The charge of creating "similarity" definitely could not be brought against the typical towering proletarian heroes molded by model revolutionary plays.

(III)

For the sake of realizing this fundamental task of molding typical worker-peasant-soldier heroes, model revolutionary plays have summed up for us valuable experience in giving prominence to positive characters among all characters, giving prominence to heroic characters among positive characters and giving prominence to principal heroic characters among heroic characters. However, for a period in the past, influenced by Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacies, some people put forward the call for portraying the "mass image," opposed giving prominence to the principal heroic characters in works of literature and arts, and hence achieved the objective of abolishing the molding of typical proletarian heroes.

Every model revolutionary play has with full political fervor and fine and delicate artistic method molded a host of images of proletarian heroes. However, the images of these heroes are not juxtaposed, and among them the images of principal heroes stand out. The other images serve to bring out by contrast the images of principal heroes. The themic thought of works is mainly embodied by means of the principal heroic characters, and such things as the plot and structure of the works are also arranged around the principal heroic characters. Therefore, without the principal heroic characters, it is not possible to occupy the center of the stage and give concentrated and effective expression to the themic thought of the works. But the advocates of the theory of "mass image" have precisely staged a rival

show against the model revolutionary plays on this main issue. They oppose giving prominence to the principal heroic characters of the proletariat in works of literature and art. As a matter of fact, however, the works created by them are not really without principal characters or a center, and they have merely used "middle characters" in place of the principal heroic characters of the proletariat.

What should we eulogize and what should we oppose? Hitherto, different classes have provided different answers. "If you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will eulogize not the proletariat but the bourgoeisie, and if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will eulogize not the bourgeoisie but the proletariat and the working people: it must be one or the other." Proletarian literature and art should mold towering typical proletarian heroes to eulogize the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. Such typical proletarian heroes as Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Fang Hai-chen and Chiang Shui-ying, molded in model revolutionary plays, are precisely such class representatives of the proletariat and models for emulation by the people. The proletarian revolutionary spirit and revolutionary ideology embodied in them will play a powerful role in encouraging the revolutionary spirit of the masses to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only typical proletarian heroes can play such a powerful militant role.

Our era is one in which proletarian heroes appear one after another and heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers emerged in an endless stream to supply a rich source for the creation of proletarian heroes molded in revolutionary literature and art. Chairman Mao points out, "In China such heroes number by the thousands. It is a pity the literature and art workers have still not discovered them." Here, Chairman Mao has set forth a very important task for the revolutionary writers and artists! Go into life to look for the heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers. In works mold the images of proletarian heroes. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we should fight with unflagging efforts for realizing the fundamental task of socialist literature and art. In particular, we must pay attention to properly molding the images of proletarian heroes who lead the masses in carrying out struggle against the capitalist-roaders. This is of extremely great significance toward helping the broad masses of people recognize the nature, target and future prospects of the socialist revolution, combat and guard against revisionism, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must firmly advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, forever persist in taking the molding of typical worker-peasant-soldier heroes as the fundamental task of socialist literature and art, and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end.

* * *

CADRES

An Organizational Measure for Reversal of Verdicts and Restoration

- A criticism of "the theory of steps" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing

by

Li Yün (黎 云) of the PLA Peking Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1976)

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the might of the revolutionary mass movement, the No. 2 boss of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters Teng Hsiao-p'ing falsely declared that he would "turn over a new leaf." Once he controled again part of power, he "again" returned to the beaten track of capitalism and went all out to practice reversal of verdicts and restoration. For this reason, in the course of preparing his revisionist program and creating counter-revolutionary public opinion, he at the same time also hurriedly "took hold of the leading body first." On the one hand, he pulled down the revolutionary leading body on the three-in-one combination; on the other hand, he built up his counter-revolutionary revisionist "home-going contingent." He publicized the "theory of steps" because he wanted to kill two birds with one stone and attain his reactionary goal in these two respects.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing clamored that cadres "should be promoted step by step and not by skipping grades." The blunt truth is that he wanted to arrange grades according to seniority and suppress the revolutionary new forces. Very obviously, the essence of such a "theory of steps" is to inveigh against Chairman Mao's revolutionary principle of three-in-one combination, attack and exclude those old, middle-aged and young cadres who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and recruit and appoint unrepentant capitalist-roaders to important posts. This is an organizational measure employed by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing for reversing verdicts and restoration.

To train and bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to practice the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young is a measure of strategic significance mapped out by Chairman Mao. It is a major matter bearing on the future prospects and destiny of our Party and state, a great plan for combating and guarding against revisionism for the next hundred years, nay ten thousand years. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, in compliance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, large numbers of outstanding young people nave been promoted to leading posts at all levels. This has brought to the leading bodies at all levels a new look as well as life and vitality. This symbolizes that our revolutionary cause will have its successors and prosper. The revolutionary people all rejoice over this.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is mortally against this. He vilifies the young leading cadres as "inexperienced in high posts and knowing not what to do when promoted." He wants to "reorganize" the cadre ranks by means of his "theory of steps." "Reorganization" by "first taking hold of the leading bodies" seeks to strike down those cadres who do not meet his demand for reversal of verdicts and restoration, and to once again appoint those unrepentant capitalist-roaders, bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" to important posts to serve his "cause" of restoring capitalism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao says: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." After joining the revolutionary leading bodies based on three-in-one combination, large numbers of cadres have assiduously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and tried hard to be strict with themselves in compliance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They and the revolutionary veteran cadres help and learn from each other, fight in unity and vigorously lead the masses to fight against the bourgeoisie, revisionism and all kinds of difficulties, thus enabling many places and units to quickly change their appearance.

Of course, due to their lack of experience in leadership work, when young cadres first take up leading posts, they invariably would come across difficulties and show shortcomings or make mistakes in work. But does experience drop from the skies? Is it innate in the mind? No. Experience comes from practice. The "theory of steps" appears to be taking practice seriously but actually is opposed to young cadres going to leading posts where they are needed by the Party to take part in practice. Can we say that one can acquire experience in leadership work without concrete practice of leadership work?

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "It is necessary to let them work, and in the course of work to draw lessons and increase their ability. In this way, large numbers of outstanding persons will come forward." What is more, the revolutionary forces emerging from the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius mostly come from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and have a higher awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continued revolution. They have experience in waging struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the capitalist-roaders. Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to attack and exclude them just because they have experience in this respect. The facts show that so long as they are bold in struggle, diligent in practice and good at study, and so long as the Party committees at all levels actively support and warmly help them, it is entirely possible for them to quickly acquire experience in leadership work and become outstanding leading cadres. The "theory of steps" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing does not hold water in practice or in theory, and has entirely an ulterior object in view.

Another reason given by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in advocating the "theory of steps" is that "those who are suddenly promoted to high posts from among workers and peasants are generally inefficient in work." He declares:

"Reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." According to his view, ordinary workers and peasants simply cannot become cadres or do leadership work. This openly vilifies and discriminates against the worker-peasant cadres, and oppose the direct participation of workers and peasants in state administration.

"The masses are the real heroes." The masses of workers and peasants are the masters of our country, the main force in the three great revolutionary movements. They simply should and also could take part in the administration of the state. Lenin once severely denounced the barefaced slanders of those bourgeois elements and opportunists who looked down upon and excluded the workers and peasants. He indignantly said: "At all costs we must shatter this kind of hackneyed prejudice which is preposterous, weird, despicable and filthy, that only the so-called 'upper classes,' only the rich, and those who have gone through the school of the rich, are capable of administering the state and directing the organizational development of socialist society." Lenin clearly pointed out: "All ordinary workers and peasants with practical experience who can read and have the ability to judge people are adequate for the work of an organizer." And "there is an inexhaustible, endless source of such capable people among the workers and peasants." ("How To Organize Competitions?" Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 395) Therefore, Lenin firmly called for boldly promoting outstanding workers and peasants to take part in the management of the state.

Our Party's 9th and 10th National Congresses resolutely followed this Marxist organizational line. From the Central Committee to the localities, large numbers of worker-peasant cadres coming from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, who have a high awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continued revolution as well as rich experience in struggle have been admitted into leading bodies at all levels. This has given a great impetus to the revolutionization of the leading bodies, restricted bourgeois rights, cemented the ties of the Party with the masses of the people, and raised the consciousness of leading bodies at all levels in consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The participation of the broad masses of worker-peasant cadres in the work of leading the Party and state is decided by the character of our Party and state. It is the manifestation that our Party has gone further ahead with proletarian revolution, and is the hallmark indicating that the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has been further consolidated.

The inability of the masses of the people to manage state affairs has been a prejudice of the exploiting classes for thousands of years. Confucius and Mencius once advertised that "ordinary people cannot discuss state affairs" and that "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" in their attempt to uphold the system of grades and the hereditary privileges of the exploiting classes. Teng Hsiao-p'ing uses the "theory of steps" to exclude the worker-peasant cadres. This can only show that he is a confirmed adherent to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, that what he advertises is the exploiting classes' concept that heroes make history, and that what he tries to strengthen and extend are bourgeois rights and the differentiation of grades. He represents the bourgeoisie and is fundamentally opposed to the interests of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is particularly hostile toward those young cadres emerging from the great cultural revolution who resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He wants to have them "wiped out completely." How blatant his reactionary arrogance is!

Chairman Mao says, "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause." Teng Hsiao-p'ing is so hostile toward these young cadres because they dare to rebel against the capitalist-roaders and revisionism. They have matured and grown up through the acute struggle to smash the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They are staunch defenders of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The participation of the outstanding representatives among them in the leading bodies at all levels is of very great significance to consolidating and developing the fruits of the great cultural revolution, victoriously carrying out the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and enabling our country to advance in the direction charted by Chairman Mao. To negate them is to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Why does Teng Hsiao-p'ing try so hard to drive these young cadres off the stage? One fundamental reason is that these revolutionary comrades have profound feelings for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are sharing weal and woe with the great proletarian cultural revolution. They would never tolerate anyone who wants to practice revisionism and reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, and would deal him a telling blow. This is why Teng Hsiao-p'ing have to drive them away in so great a hurry.

The organizational line is invariably geared to a given political line and in its service. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's advocation of the "theory of steps" is determined by his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" to serve capitalist restoration. Although he also seems to mean business in advertising that "leading bodies must rely on the old" and that "we old fellows are relied on to teach, help and guide the young" and it sounds as though he would trust and give an important post to anyone who is old, actually this is merely a fraud. He neither trusts nor gives important posts to those old cadres who persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, he tries with all ways and means to vilify and attack them. The "old" he refers to are definitely not the revolutionary old cadres but those unrepentant capitalist-roaders.

The implementation of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading bodies at all levels is a new thing emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempted to sweep it away, but we will never consent to this. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will sturdily mature in the course of struggle.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

"Misfire" and Arson

by

Chi Hsün (季汛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1976)

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing brags about his "outspokenness" but at the same time also says that his speeches often "misfire." Prima facie, this person not only "puts the word 'dare' above all else" but also has some "self knowledge." Actually there is an ulterior motive behind his words. While fanning up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and kindling the fire of restoration and riots, he intends to deny everything.

There is a common saying that speech is the voice of one's heart. If the gun chamber is not loaded with cartridge, it will never "misfire." In that case, where does Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "fire" come from? Leafing through Teng Hsiao-p'ing's history, it is not difficult to see that this "fire" has a long origin. As early as the time when the Chinese revolution was changing from the stage of democratic revolution to the stage of socialist revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing was enraged when the proletarian revolution touched on the system of private ownership, his cherished bourgeois rights, the traditional concepts upheld by him and also his bourgeois world outlook. The more deeply socialist revolution developed, the more he was enraged and the more acute was his antagonism with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who persevered in continuing the revolution. When the great proletarian cultural revolution started and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses stood up to rebel against the capitalist-roaders and to criticize their revisionist line, made with anger, he ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to frantically suppress the mass movement. In this way, the "fire" inside him rose higher and higher in commensuration with the progress of the socialist revolution. Although the angry waves of the great cultural revolution compelled him to suppress this "fire" inside him and he made a sham self-examination promising that he would "never reverse the verdicts," his bourgeois nature remained unchanged. Seeing that the great cultural revolution pushed forward from victory to victory, he felt the "fire" burning inside him. As soon as the Party and people gave him a chance to turn over a new leaf and resume work, he thought that the time was ripe and he wished that he could spurt out the "fire" brooding in his heart for many years all at once.

With a heart full of counter-revolutionary revisionist evil fire, Teng Hsiao-p'ing all the time wanted to vent this fire on socialism and the revolutionary people. But he chose to hoodwink people with what he called "misfire." He openly hoisted his revisionist program as the banner, directed the spearhead of attack at the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, at the Party's basic line, at the great proletarian cultural revolution and at the socialist new things, and vigorously bombarded us with a quick succession of fire. Can this be a "misfire"? No! This is firing at the dictatorship of the proletariat to kindle the fire of capitalist restoration.

Besides kindling the fire, he also wanted to fan up the wind. He enthusiastically backed up and encouraged the old and new bourgeois elements inside and outside the Party who were discontented and wanted to settle scores with the great cultural revolution. He bade them "not to be afraid of this and that" nor to be afraid of being "toppled for the second time," and should "boldly speak out" and boldly practice "restoration." Under his instigation, an extremely small number of unrepentant capitalist-roaders went everywhere to kindle and fan the fire. They either spread rumors, or wrote sinister letters or openly disseminated absurd arguments. The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts became more and more violent. Like the fire fanned up by the wind, this boosted the arrogance of the bourgeoisie and all reactionaries in "subduing oneself and returning to propriety." Hence, a handful of desperadoes who are blinded by greed for gain at last hurriedly came out to set things on fire.

At the solemn T'ienanmen Square, a handful of counter-revolutionaries perpetrated atrocities by beating up people and setting things on fire. Was this fire not precisely caused by those "fires" which Teng Hsiao-p'ing described as "misfire"? How similar in tone were the counter-revolutionary speeches and leaflets of the handful of counter-revolutionaries that attacked our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and those words described as "misfire" by Teng Hsiao-p'ing! From the banner unfurled and the slogans shouted by them, we can clearly see that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "misfire" is for the purpose of preparing public opinion for their counter-reovlutionary "arson." And it is the inevitable result of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's efforts in fanning up the eerie wind and kindlng the evil fire that the counter-revolutionaries have "dared" to come out to "set things on fire." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "misfire" and the counter-revolutionaries' practice of "arson" precisely show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the arch criminal of the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the old and new bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party as well as all class enemies which he represents are confident that by whipping up a gust of West wind and the will-o'-the-wisp, they could make the dying ashes of capitalism burn again in China. But, alas, "reversing verdicts goes against the will of people" and those who play with fire are bound to get burnt. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the revolutionary people heroically counter-attacked. No sooner the gusty East wind started to blow, the revolutionary raging fire immediately pounced upon Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the handful of counter-revolutionaries, and reduced to ashes Teng Hsiao-p'ing's deceptive camouflage and their present attempt at restoration.

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RED GUARDS

Unforgettable Years

by

T'ao Cheng (陶正) and Chang Hsiang-mao (张祥茂)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 30, 1976)

Dear comrades-in-arms, do you still remember? August 18, 1966, what an unforgettable day! Whenever it is mentioned, which of the Red Guard fighters can keep fresh memories from floating back to his mind! Whenever it is recalled, which of the Red Guard fighters can keep his heart from warming like the morning glow!

At daybreak, thousands upon thousands of red clouds glowed in the skies, thousands upon thousands of red banners fluttered over T'ienanmen Square and thousands upon thousands of young hearts throbbed joyously along with the flowing water under the Chinshui Bridge.

"Here comes Chairman Mao!" Glowing with health, Chairman Mao in his green army uniform walked briskly across the Chinshui Bridge toward us. Suddenly, it seemed as if a red sun was rising before our eyes. Our hearts throbbed with excitement. We could no longer control ourselves. Tears of joy streaked down our beaming happy faces. Our eyes wide open, we fixed our stare on the benign smiling face of the great leader Chairman Mao, totally forgetting everything else in our minds. At last, we surged forward and stood in a circle around the great leader Chairman Mao. We shouted jubilantly at the top of our voices, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "We respectfully wish Chairman Mao an eternal life!"

When Chairman Mao appeared on the T'ienanmen restorum waving to us, the whole Square echoed with cheers and thunderous applause. We leaped with joy. We continued to clap our hands till palms turned red. We shouted until our voice got husky. I quickly took off the bright-red arm band, smoothed the wrinkles, quickly flick off my body the dust of combat and trim up the green army uniform. Respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, your most loyal Red Guards fighter filled with infinite affection is putting the bright-red arm band on you.... "O, Chairman Mao has put on the Red Guards arm band!" The glad news took on golden wings and spread far and wide all over the country. Listen, those echoing cheers rippled like the surging waves of the Tungt'ing Lake and rose like the rising tide of the Ch'ient'ang River. The excitement in our hearts surged with the waves of cheers.

Two months and more before "August 18," no sooner the Red Guards' banner was raised than persecution and violation came from the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, wielding the ax of the bourgeois reactionary line and putting on a fierce look, wanted to pull down this banner.

It was Chairman Mao who removed Mount T'ai which weighed us down and dispelled the chilling cold of spring. With the great foresight and the drive of a proletarian revolutionary, and in a bid to save the situation, he published

the revolutionary big-character poster, "Bombard the Headquarters." He showed us the correct orientation of the great proletarian cultural revolution and supported the revolutionary action of the Red Guards.

It was Chairman Mao who, by means of the reply letter he wrote to us on August 1, wrote down on the Red Guards' banner the lofty ideal of emancipating the whole of mankind. "I voice my warm support to you." How strongly Chairman Mao voice, filled with infinite affection and infinite concern tugged at the heartstrings of us Red Guards! From then on the new thing of the Red Guard fed itself on the water of Chungnanhai and grew sturdily like the bambooshoot after the spring rain. Its tender bud was nourished by dew and sunshine. It drew densely packed branches and luxuriant foliage, and bore beautiful flowers and fresh fruits. The red seeds spread all over the country. The great Red Guard movement, like a prairie fire, burned all over the vast territories of the great motherland.

Ten years have elapsed since then. Baptized in the storm of combat, the Red Guard, a new socialist thing, has written its indelible deeds of merit on the glorious history of the great cultural revolution. A new thing has vitality that knows no bounds. It dares to challenge the entire old world. A new thing is full of promise. It represents the future and foretells what tomorrow will bring. A look at history of the past several thousand years shows that a new thing always suffers from oppression and violation by the classes on the decline, but it always wins ultimate victory. Taking a look at the "80,000-li" world, we can see that only the proletarian revolutionary teacher personally nurses and waters it, so that it grows vigorously. It is a touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxists. It gives the class stand of everybody in strict test. Don't be befuddled by the ugly show of "who else but me." Don't believe lightly that false oath of "never reverse verdicts." Anyone who raises the ax to slash at new things is our enemy. Anyone who vainly attempts to turn back the wheel of history is our sworn enemy!

"Respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, we will forever follow you in rebelling against the bourgeoisie, against revisionism and against the capitalist-roaders within the Party!" So said we on that day, "August 18."

"We support you!" Chairman Mao's resonant reply echoed to the clouds and carried far up to the skies and is still ringing in our ears up to now.

Dear comrades-in-arms, did it ever occur to you that the bourgeoisie was right in the Communist Party at that time? Did you ever realize that the great cultural revolution meant waging class struggle? Did you ever understand why revisionism was the current main danger? Did you ever ponder why Chairman Mao supported us?

Now, let us answer loudly. Chairman Mao supports us in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He supports us in struggling through to the end against the handful of power-holders following the capitalist road within the Party. He supports us in fighting all our life for the communist goal of liberating the whole of mankind!

Ten years are fled with a mere snap of the fingers. Our Red Guards "whip our swift horses, glued to our saddles." Yesterday, we smashed the "four-olds" in a big way and mopped up all of the mire. Today, maintaining the same drive of former years, we fight bravely against the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the battle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Yesterday, we ran here and there, toughening our soles on the road of advance. Today, we continue to head for a still bigger world--the mountains and the countryside, follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and "march toward a brilliant future"! Many "root-takers" who are determined to take farming as their career refuse to move into tall buildings but go up the high mountains! Many young worker-peasant-soldier college students who are determined to restrict bourgeois rights and break with traditional concepts cherish a great ambition and head for the highlands. How many times do we feel the red arm bands we once worn on "August 18" and are filled with strength all over! How many times do we take out the picture we took on "August 18" and see, O, we will forever stand beside Chairman Mao.

Ten years are fled with a mere snap of the fingers. The combat banner of our Red Guards is "piercing the blue of heaven, barbs unblunted." Yesterday, we joined the workers, peasants and soldiers in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Today, we join the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers in resolutely criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The spear of struggle is sharper than before. Our militant emotion and pride are undiminished through the years.

The hand once shaken by Chairman Mao still radiates at this very moment the warmth of "August 18." Ten years ago, it was slender. Tempered in the three major revolutionary movements in the past ten years, it has formed thick calluses. With this pair of hands of ours, we leafed through works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, studied the changes in class relations in the period of socialism and analyzed the law that in the Party "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." With this pair of hands, we clasped firmly the evil-criticizing and virtue-promoting pen to expose the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link" and roundly condemn such shameless slander that "the present is not as good as the past." With this pair of hands, we held high the great banner of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. "We support you!" This tremendous spiritual strength will forever inspire us to arm ourselves and charge forward to the front!

Charge! We will never allow the tragedy of the Soviet capitalist restoration to emerge in China. Charge! We will never allow a replay of the Hungarian counter-revolutionary incident in China. Brandishing our arms and lifting our iron fists of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we will safe-guard Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We will never allow a handful of counter-revolutionaries to act in an unruly manner and perpetrate deeds of violence at the sacred square where Chairman Mao once reviewed the Red Guards!

Ten years ago, we were reviewed here by Chairman Mao. Ten years after that, we again participated in a battle here to smash the counter-revolutionary riot.

O, mighty and spectacular T'ienanmen Square. On "August 18," here was a vast red ocean. The great leader Chairman Mao stood with his head held high on the T'ienanmen rostrum. Giant beams of light radiate from T'ienanmen Square. It was at this snap of fingers that the great proletarian revolutionary cause advanced with each wave higher than the one before it and each generation stronger than the preceding one!

O, unforgettable "August 18"! It will forever remain the new starting point of continuous revolution to our Red Guards. O, mighty T'ienanmen Square! It will forever remain the place where the proletariat jubilantly celebrates its victory!

Dear comrades-in-arms of the Red Guards, let us wear the "August 18" red arm band in our hearts all our life. The great leader Chairman Mao waves his giant hand! The revolutionary people of the whole country have started another earth-shaking battle to combat and prevent revisionism! This is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution! Let us raise high the flaming combat banner, bravely launch an attack and charge ahead!

* * *

Former Red Guard Now Deputy Secretary of City Party Committee

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 19, 1976)

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, hundreds of thousands of red guards in china came forward to fight against revisionism and temper themselves in the storms of class struggle in response to chairman mao's call. a good example is 33-year-old chang ke-chien, now deputy secretary of the wuhu city party committee in east china's anhwei province.

after graduating from college in 1968, chang ke-chien carried his simple luggage roll along to the wuhu boiler factory and went to work at the bench. not long afterwards, he helped the workshop set up the city's first philosophy study group. chang ke-chien was made deputy secretary of the factory party committee in 1971. he and the veterans of the party committee paid much attention to training young cadres from among the workers. now the number of young cadres in the factory accounts for over 70 percent of the total.

in 1974, chang ke-chien became deputy secretary of the wuhu city party committee. faced with all sorts of work, he decided that the principal task was to fight the bourgeoisie. he decided that the wuhu heavy machine tools plant, where class struggle was complex, was the place to start.

on march 6, 1975, chang ke-chien went to work at the plant, at the head of a group. while at the no.4 workshop, he got to know the workers and had heart-to-heart talks with them. others of the group followed his example.

chang ke-chien studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat along with the workers and discussed with them class struggle and the party's basic line. this helped the workers understand that their plant was not only a production unit but also a battlefield of class struggle and a position in the fight to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. by combining study with practice, they brought to light many ideological as well as practical problems in the workshop.

chang ke-chien then organized the leading members of the plant party committee to take part in productive labour in other workshops. through investigation and study from the bottom up, they discovered the root of the class struggle and ferreted out a counter-revolutionary who was engaged in clandestine disruptive activities. this hit the enemy hard and encouraged the revolutionary spirit of the masses.

grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved, chang ke-chien said. once the plant party committee clarified its line, revolution and production in the plant went rapidly ahead and new things were developed in great numbers. last year, the plant overfulfilled its production plan a month in advance. in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts, the situation of revolution and production is more than satisfactory.

braving driving snow on december 8 last year, chang ke-chien went with other comrades of the city party committee to the backward yangwang production brigade of the hsichiang people's commune.

through taking part in manual labour, visiting commune peasants' homes and making investigation and study, he got clear about class struggle in the ideological field at the brigade. he organized the cadres of the production brigade and production teams to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, mobilized the commune members to set up theoretical study groups and political evening schools, carry out revolutionary mass criticism, repulse the right deviationist wind and criticize the capitalist tendancy. this helped the cadres and commune members to greatly heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

when an upsurge of the movement to learn from tachai started, the cadres and commune peasants worked day and night in cold weather to level land, dig ditches, plant trees and collect manure. the people's mental outlook had all taken on a new spirit and the brigade's surroundings a new look.

chang ke-chien warmly supports socialist new things. last july teng hsiao-ping was stirring up the right deviationist wind, putting about fallacies and absurdities in the educational front. the form they took was an attempt to negate the experience of the chaoyang agricultural college in which "the students come from the commune and go back to it after their graduation". chang ke-chien pointed out that the chaoyang agricultural college experience was a new thing and correct in fact because it was helping to restrict bourgeois right and to narrow the gaps between worker and peasant, town and country and mental and manual labour. this, he said, characterized the general orientation for the transition from socialism to communism. at a meeting of more than 1,000 participants, chang ke-chien, on behalf of the city party committee, called on people to learn from the experience of the chaoyang agricultural college and give full-support to the revolution in education.

since he became deputy secretary of the boiler factory in 1971, chang ke-chien has worked hard and selflessly,

never divorcing himself from manual labour and the masses. but no matter how fierce the struggle or how busy he is at his work, chang ke-chien takes every possible free minute to study marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works. he has gone through the four volumes of the selected works of lenin and those of mao tsetung and written notes running to one million words.

though he is a deputy secretary of the city party committee and has a car at his disposal, he seldom uses it and then only for the most urgent tasks. he has always paid special attention to the restriction of bourgeois right and maintained a good style of hard-working and plain-living. a veteran driver of a department under the city party committee remarked: "ke-chine is a really good comrade. he represents the new cadres that have grown to maturity in the cultural revolution."

MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

Minority Nationality Cadres in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 18, 1976)

cadres of chiang nationality account for more than 80 per cent of all cadres in the maowen autonomous county of szechwan province, southwest china. over half of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the county party committee are cadres of this nationality which is one of china's smallest.

maowen county is the only autonomous county of chiang nationality in china, and out of its 60,000 people 50,000 are of chiang nationality. under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, this minority people, who were oppressed and discriminated against, had no political status and led a life of misery.

equality among the nationalities, big or small, is the national policy of new china. party organizations in this autonomous county help cadres of chiang nationality in their study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and increase their ability in the course of practice by running study classes and sending some to study at prefecture and county party schools and on visits to other areas. some young cadres of this nationality have been sent to colleges in peking, chengtu and chungking for advanced training.

the county now has well over 200 primary and middle schools, and the five-year primary school education has basically become universal. there are now members of a first generation of college students from this nationality.

a large number of chiang nationality cadres have been promoted to leading posts at various levels since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

li yu-chen, a 36-year-old woman from a poor peasant family, is now secretary of a production brigade party branch. she took the lead in setting up a people's commune in 1959 when she was only 18 and later, joined the party. since she became secretary of the brigade party branch in 1973, she has led local people in deepening the mass movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade. she has worked alongside them to open 13 hectares of terraced fields on hillsides in the last few years. other cadres in her brigade followed suit and now spend 300 days each doing farm work every year.

chou li-cheng, a 38-year-old cadre and now first secretary of the county party committee, has matured politically since liberation. in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, he has led the people across the county in taking the socialist road, deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, going in for farmland improvement work, improving farming system and introducing scientific farming. as a result, the county has radically changed its farming conditions. it created an output record last year, reaping three times as much grain as in the early post-liberation days. the county has now become a granary of the aba tibetan autonomous prefecture to which it belongs.

LITERARY WORKS

Shanghai Publishes New Literary Works in Praise of Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 18, 1976)

the shanghai people's publishing house has in the last few years published a host of literary works concerned with the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things that have emerged in it.

of the 45 published novels, 20 reflect struggles that have taken place in the early years of the cultural revolution. over 90 per cent of the short stories in 38 selections and the poems in 21 anthologies which have been published eulogize the cultural revolution and new socialist things it brought into being.

the novel "prelude" published in the "chaohsia" (rosy morning clouds) magazine during the 1973-1975 period is popular among the workers, peasants and soldiers. other stories, essays, poems and plays published in the magazine as solicited contributions from readers on special topics discribe the hightide of the cultural revolution and the militant life of the proletarian revolutionaries after they have seized back that portion of power usurped by the capitalist-roaders in the party. these works portray heroes with clear-cut characteristic of our era. some works such as "the golden bell rings forever" reflect the continuation of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the new situation after the hightide of the cultural revolution. these works vividly depicting the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the party have greatly inspired the revolutionary masses.

to promote the flowering of socialist literature, the shanghai people's publishing house has strengthened its work on literary criticism.

the first volume of a "collection of critical essays on literary works" recently published carries a group of reviews and notes on creative writing which is focussed on the experience of creating the film "spring shoots". they appear in the special column entitled "literature and art should strive to reflect the cultural revolution." this volume also contains reviews on learning from the model revolutionary theatrical works and from the great revolutionary, thinker and writer lu hsun.

last summer, when teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist roader in the party, stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts the shanghai people's publishing house adhered to

chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. it published novels, stories and pictorial story-books describing the proletariat's struggle against the capitalist roaders in the party, and the musical score, selections and collections of reviews on the model revolutionary theatrical works. it also printed collections of investigation reports on the profound changes in the factories, villages and army units which the popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works helped bring about.

the shanghai people's publishing house has consistently implemented the "open-door" principle. it has encouraged the collaboration of the leading cadres, worker-peasant-soldier writers and professional writers. it has made regular arrangements for the editors and writers to study conscientiously marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and for professional editors and writers to make investigations at the grassroots to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat while studying and doing practical work. as a result many works with distinctive characteristics of our era, a rich flavour of life and strong militancy have been written that reflect in breadth and depth the life and struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

chairman mao points out: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." editors and writers of the shanghai people's publishing house have studied this important instruction in good earnest and held many discussions to study in a deep-going way how literary works can reflect the great proletarian cultural revolution and present the important topic of the struggle of the proletariat against the party capitalist-roaders. they have expressed their determination to write and publish more and better works.

COAL MINES

Leading Coal Mines in Shantung, Heilungkiang Fulfil Half-yearly Plans Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

the leading coal mines in shantung and heilungkiang, two of china's major coal producing provinces, have fulfilled ahead of time the state production plans for the first half of this year.

all leading coal mines in shantung topped their half-yearly plans for coal production 20 days ahead of schedule.

since the beginning of this year, the main mines in heilungkiang have overfulfilled state plans every month. up to early june, they had fulfilled their first-six-month plans for coal output and tunnelling footage 21 days and 29 days ahead of schedule. all major economic targets including average output per working face, tunnelling footage and productivity of labour hit all-time highs with record lowering of production costs and raw materials consumption.

the party organizations at various levels on the coal industrial front of the two provinces have persistently given first place to the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought since the start of the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they have trained theoretical study activists at classes and political evening schools. with these activists taking the lead, the broad masses of miners have conscientiously studied chairman mao's instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and on the anti-right deviationist struggle, and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, and his criminal attempts to restore capitalism. at the same time, leading cadres at various levels have participated in collective productive labour and workers taken part in the management of enterprises. as a result, the relations among the people in the socialist enterprises have improved constantly and revolution and production have been vigorously developed.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Peking Medical Team in Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 19, 1976)

the sixth peking medical team has returned here after a year's service in the rural areas in yenan, shensi province. now the seventh of its kind is working there.

the sixth medical team is comprised of 67 members drawn from the peking worker-peasant-soldier hospital, the friendship hospital, the chishuitan hospital and the hsuanwu hospital. among them were young medical workers who gained competency during the great proletarian cultural revolution, specialists in ophthalmology and surgery, directors of the department of burns and the internal department and attending physicians of the departments of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics.

the team, which arrived in yenan last may, was on tour of duty there in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". in china, doctors from city hospitals form medical teams to tour the villages to help improve rural health work.

members of the sixth medical team studied chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune" before getting down to work and asked local veteran party members to tell them how the army and civilians in this revolutionary base area followed chairman mao in making revolution. this inspired the medical workers to surmount the various difficulties they met with later.

one day last september, an old woman in the changchiatan people's commune, yenchang county, developed an acute stomach ache. a doctor on the team diagnosed the case as intestinal obstruction requiring immediate surgery. during the operation, the patient went into shock. seeing that a blood transfusion was necessary to save her, two of the doctors offered themselves as donors. "my blood is type ab, like hers. use me", said wang chang-yeh, a burns specialist and leader of the medical team "mine is blood type O excl." said another doctor. so 500 cc of blood was taken from them and transfused into the patient. the woman recovered. much moved, her husband said, "the blood of peking doctors has saved a poor peasant woman. the doctors sent by chairman mao are really wonderful excl."

a mobile operation team was formed to meet the needs of the people living in the hilly rural areas in the northern part of shensi. traveling the rugged hills,

the doctors did the operations required in the patients' homes. the team once made a special trip ten kilometres up to a mountain pass to get to the home of a 20-year-old girl. covering the ceiling with a plastic sheet and using the kang (brick or earthen bed in rural areas) as an operating table, they did the necessary surgery. ten days later she was well. "who cared for us poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society? this is what socialism means excl." said her grandmother in her sixties with tears in her eyes.

to render better service to the people, doctors of neurology in the team learned to do common surgical operations, doctors of gynecology and obstetrics to assist the surgeons, and nurses and laboratory technicians to treat common diseases.

on one occasion doctors of ophthalmology and neurology saved a woman in difficult labor in the absence of an obstetrician. one night last winter the woman was brought to the cooperative medical station where some members of the team were staying. the baby's head was blocking the mouth of the uterus and there was danger that it would rupture the uterus. while someone hurried off by bike to get help from another group belonging to the team, a doctor watched over her while the others prepared to do an encephalotomy as indicated from symptoms and quick reference to medical literature. the operation was successfully done and the woman left in good health after seven days of hospitalization at the medical station.

during its stay in yenan, the medical team trained more than 600 barefoot doctors and a number of medical workers through 20 short training courses. they compiled teaching material together with local medical workers. they also learned from the barefoot doctors and peasants to recognize medicinal herbs and collected over 4,500 kilogramms in a hundred varieties which they prepared into pill, powder, extract and ampule form. this saved the local cooperative medical service a considerable expenditure.

the doctors also set up evening schools to give the peasants lessons on basic hygiene. they told the peasants about chairman mao's important instructions on health work and organized them for disease prevention.

they learned the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants and forged profound friendship with them. during their tour of duty, they saw 60,000 patients, dealt with 250-odd emergency cases and performed over 2,000 operations. in addition they did work on mother and child care, including general check-ups and dispensing family planning information and aids.

TIBET

Shanghai Girl Doctor Settles Down in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 18, 1976)

On the rugged mountain paths that run along the foot of mount jolmo lungma one can often see a young girl with a medical kit thrown over her shoulders walking her rounds to visit her tibetan patients.

this 26 year-old doctor is hsieh pai-ling, a worker-peasant-soldier graduate of the shanghai number two medical college. she applied to work in tibet, where living conditions are harsh and is now a doctor attached to the tsokuo prefectural hospital in tingri county. in half a year's time her footsteps have covered every little village in this prefecture. the local population have dubbed her "saussurea" after a white flower that grows on the high peaks of mount jolmo lungma.

as a worker's daughter and a college student trained in the cultural revolution, she is highly aware of where her duty lies. she is determined to challenge bourgeois right, break away from all old ideas and integrate with the workers and peasants. in her application to the college party committee for work assignment, she wrote: "i am a communist party member, my wish is to comply to the party's and people's needs and to take up a post where medical care is scarce. i resolutely ask to be sent to tibetan villages to serve the emancipated serfs." her parents backed her application.

last december a woman commune member of the tsotod commune suddenly developed a high fever. her abdomen became distended and she fell into a coma. camjod had suffered from hydatidoma of the liver for a dozen years. before the democratic reform her parents were serfs and as a toddler camjod had nobody to look after her. to keep herself warm she had often huddled close to a dog, a contact through which she had caught the disease. after the democratic reform she had gone to hospital many times. but, the doctors, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, declared her case incurable. though hsieh pai-ling had never encountered a case such as this before, driven by profound feelings for the emancipated serfs and her hatred for serfdom and the revisionist line, she did everything she could for her patient. she stayed with her patient, gave her injections, watched over and fed her. after three days, the fever dropped and hsieh pai-ling escorted her to the county hospital for treatment. when camjod eventually returned from hospital fully cured, she

found hsieh pai-ling at her house looking after her children. greatly touched, she said: "the doctor sent by chairman mao is wonderful excl. through her, chairman mao has given me a second life."

hsieh pai-ling has placed herself at the beck and call of her patients. once, after returning home from visiting a patient in the small hours of the night she was told that another poor peasant had fallen ill. when she rushed there she found that the peasant lozang needed an intravenous glucose drip but there was no equipment available. although it took six hours to do so she used a syringe to drip all 500 cc's of glucose into the patient's blood vessels.

while hsieh pai-ling was still in school she had often gone to the rural areas with her schoolmates during their "open-door education". there they not only worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants but also studied medicine. hsieh pai-ling said: "open-door education not only taught me a skill with which i can serve the people, but it also helped me to develop the mentality to serve the people whole-heartedly." hsieh pai-ling can now deal with cases of internal medicine, gynecology, pediatrics, skin and infectious diseases departments as well as do minor surgery. hsieh pai-ling has also cured a number of difficult cases by acupuncture.

once she was called to treat a women patient suffering from a hemorrhage after child birth. hsieh pai-ling diagnosed the case as incomplete delivery of the placenta and by flashlight in the patient's own home, she curetted the placental remains. the hemorrhage stopped and the patient recovered.

the tibetan people regard her as a daughter of their own. once hsieh pai-ling fell from a horse she was riding and was injured. the local people organized round robin care for her. some chopped firewood and lighted the fire; some washed and cooked for her; others took turns looking after her day and night. people brought her fresh eggs, peanuts and other food. greatly moved hsieh pai-ling wrote in her diary: "though our nationalities differ, our class background is the same. my kinsfolks are everywhere; i want to become a saussurea with deep roots on the mountains, i want to serve the people forever."

Emancipated Serfs Grasp Revolution, Promote Production in Tibetan County

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 19, 1976)

the party committee of dzokang county in the tibet autonomous region bears in mind chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes" and relies on the emancipated serfs. it has taken the lead in grasping revolution and promoting production there.

. the county's grain yield, which had been below 2.25 tons per hectare for almost a decade, reached three tons in 1974, the year for the establishment of people's communes in the county. last year, although the county was hit by drought, frost and hailstorm, the total grain output increased by five percent over the previous year and tripled that of 1959, the year the democratic reform started.

the county party committee launched a mass movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade in bringing water to the fields, most of which were scattered on hillslopes. like the people in tachai, the masses displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the party committee pays attention to popularizing the experience of advanced units in the county. relying on the emancipated serfs, the waba commune completed a 10-kilometre long channel to bring water to low-yielding fields. thanks to the leadership of the party branch and the devotion of the cadres and masses to the collective, the project was finished in two months, ten whole months ahead of schedule. during the construction, selang wangdue, an emancipated serf, was a shock brigade leader, and with others, he dangled from ropes to blast away at the rocky cliffs and open the way for the water channel. tsewang doji, a party member who once fell to the foot of a mountain during a cave in, told the people who rushed to his rescue "don't bother about me, the construction is more important". though bruised all over, he continued with his work.

this commune's experience relying on the masses was spread among others to promote the mass movement to learn from tachai. over the past two years and more, communes and production brigades in the county have opened 150 channels with which 80 percent of the county's fields have been brought under irrigation, over 1,300 hectares of land improved and 667 hectares of fields giving high and stable yields created. more earth and stone work was done in this period than in the total for the seven years from 1959 to 1965.

secretaries and members of the party committee frequently join the masses in theoretical study and criticizing revisionism. they often work, live and eat with them. the secretary, who is of tibetan nationality, regularly takes part in manual labour and conducts investigations into conditions at the rural grassroot units. he maintains close ties with the masses who look upon him as a bosom friend. once he was injured during a snowslide on his way back from a committee meeting in the county town to the place where he was staying, doing collective productive labour and making investigations. but he continued on his way. he entered a hospital for the injury to his back only after he had conveyed the main points of the meeting to the local people. before full recovery he was back again working alongside the commune members at a water control project worksite. before last spring sowing time, the county had improved 400 hectares of thin and rock-strewn land on the hillslopes into neat terraces, reclaimed more than 133 hectares of fields, built 17 channels to create better conditions for this year's good harvests.

the party committee enthusiastically supports socialist innovations. it encourages the peasants to change traditional farming systems, use new farm tools and implements and breed and popularize fine strains. the county's successful experience in growing winter wheat was summed up and spread throughout the county by the peasants who took part in the experiments. the county began to grow winter wheat in one third of the fields at the end of last year.

the party committee also encourages the communes and brigades to run evening political schools, to form theatrical groups and various sports teams, that is, to occupy the sphere of ideology with socialist culture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 19, 1976)

a chinese workers' delegation led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the central council of albanian trade unions (a.t.u.).

it was greeted at the airport by idriz dhrami, secretary of the a.t.u. central council; llazar muco, director of the first department of the albanian ministry of foreign affairs; and gezim laska, chairman of the tirana district trade union council.

also present at the airport was han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Guests from Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

following is the text of the "people's daily" editorial of june 20 entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from australia":

prime minister malcolm fraser of australia is scheduled to arrive in peking today for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese government and people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished australian guest from the south pacific.

australia is a country with a large territory and rich resources. the australian people are an industrious and intelligent people. in current international affairs, the australian government shows a deep concern

for the peace and security in the asia-pacific region. it has time and again exposed the policy of global expansion of soviet social-imperialism and has strongly denounced the soviet union's maritime expansion in the indian and pacific oceans, pointing out that the soviet union is the main threat to the peace and security in this region. the australian government has repeatedly stressed that "detente" is unreliable and one must not cherish "dangerous illusion" about "detente". the australian government stands for reinforcing its national defence strength, strengthening the joint defence of the oceanian countries and promoting its relations with the nearby southeast asian countries. such a stand safeguards australia's national independence and sovereignty and also manifests the common will of the countries in the asia-pacific region to oppose superpower hegemonism.

at present, the international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven continues to develop in the direction favourable to the people of all countries and the situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this tide of history is surging forward irresistibly. the struggle waged by the countries and people in the asia-pacific region against soviet social-imperialism's expansion and aggression is growing daily. the sharp contention between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, has extended to all parts of the globe. in particular, the superpower which is most zealously preaching "peace" is even more ambitious and is stretching its claws everywhere. recently, soviet revisionism has resorted to various schemes in an effort to carry out infiltration and expansion in the asia-pacific region. however, the people in the region are daily awakening. the schemes of soviet revisionism have been foiled one after the other and its ugly features have been exposed more clearly. we belief that provided the countries in this region enhance their unity in their common struggle, they will surely be able to safeguard their independence, sovereighty and security and frustrate all plots of expansion and aggression of soviet revisionism.

although china and australia are separated by a vast ocean, the people of the two countries have had friendly contacts since very early times. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia in 1972, the friendly contacts and cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries have increased continually. the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples have constantly grown in depth. the current visit to china of prime minister fraser brings the friendly sentiments of the australian people to the chinese people. this visit will certainly further advance the friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries. we wish prime minister fraser and his party a completely successful visit.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

the delegation of the bangladesh-china friendship association led by mirza gholam hafiz, president of the association, wound up its visit to china and left here today. leader hafiz and member nigar shahid of the delegation will visit korea.

they were seen off at the airport by lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and diplomatic officials of the bangladesh embassy and the korean embassy here.

while in china, the bangladesh delegation visited peking, nanking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, kweilin and kwangchow.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Wushu Delegation Gives Performance in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 18, 1976)

the visiting chinese wushu delegation gave a special performance at aungsan indoor stadium here today.

among the 4,000-odd spectators were members of the council of state, cabinet ministers and other senior government and military officials.

chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

burmese health minister kyi maung received the chinese delegation before the performance.

the chinese wushu delegation with hsu chi-hai as leader and chang yung-chuan as deputy leader arrived in burma on june 14. on june 15, the delegation leader and deputy leader called on u gwan shein, director general of burma's sports and physical education department. the delegation has toured many places of interest since their arrival.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Egyptian Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister hó ying today met and feted the egyptian press delegation led by abdel moneim el sawy, board chairman of the el tahrir publishing and printing house and the "al-gomhouriya" and chairman of the egyptian press syndicate. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

first secretary m. naguib of the egyptian embassy here was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

NPC Vice Chairman Attends Concert by Toulouse National Chamber Orchestra of France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

the toulouse national chamber orchestra of france gave its last concert here this evening.

among those attending were tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yu hui-yung, minister of culture, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were french ambassador to china claude arnaud, madame arnaud and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here.

prior to the performance, vice-chairman tan chen-lin and others met and had a friendly conversation with first violin georges armand, leader of the orchestra, and the other members of the orchestra.

the french artistes were repeatedly applauded by the audience this evening for their exquisite performance. at the end of the concert, vice-chairman tan chen-lin and others mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the artistes, congratulating them on their successful performance tour of china, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and madame arnaud gave a reception at noon today for the visit to china of the orchestra. among the guests was lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

China, Iran Reach Agreement on 1976 Trade Arrangements

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

the china-iran joint trade committee reached agreement on 1976 trade arrangements between the two countries and signed a memorandum here today.

signing the memorandum were hsi yeh-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation, and m. ghannadian, leader of the iranian delegation.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ahmad-wli bahrami, iranian ambassador to china, attended the signing ceremony.

prior to the signing ceremony, minister li chiang met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the iranian delegation. ambassador ahmad-ali bahrami was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, hosted a banquet yesterday in honour of jiro enjoji, president of the "nippon keizai shimbun", and other japanese friends.

attending the banquet were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yang chen-ya, leading member of a department concerned.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on june 17 to discuss matters relating to the holding of an "exhibition on lu hsun" in japan.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Rubber Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

a rubber trade mission of the china national chemicals import and export corporation led by chen mu, deputy general manager of the corporation, left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to malaysia at the invitation of the malaysian rubber exchange and licensing board.

chang hsien-cheng and other leading members of organizations concerned saw the mission off at the airport.

first secretary abdul rahman rahim of the malaysian embassy here was present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

a chinese government trade delegation headed by sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here by air today for mexico to attend the third session of the china-mexico joint trade committee and pay a friendly visit there.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets Ambassador of Netherlands to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with j. vixseboxse, ambassador of the kingdom of the netherlands to china, who would soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and liu hua, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Peruvian Women's Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo-romero and his wife gave a reception here this evening for the visit to china of the peruvian women's volleyball delegation.

attending the reception were leading members of the chinese volleyball association and other organizations concerned, including kuo lien-kang and chang ming-tseng and chinese volleyball players and coaches.

at the reception, ambassador cesar espejo-romero and kuo lien-kang spoke, wishing that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and peru would constantly grow.

the peruvian women's volleyball delegation led by alberto vattuone will leave peking for home on june 20.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Last Performance in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 19, 1976)

the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble gave its last performance in the opera theatre here yesterday.

the performance was attended by emil bobu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, secretary of the party central committee and vice-president of the state council; stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and vice-president of the state council; gheorghe cioara, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and deputy prime minister; iosif banc, alternate member of the executive political committee, and secretary, of the party central committee; colonel general ion coman, member of the party central committee and minister of national defence; aneta spornic, vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; c.vancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ion jinga, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; and major general gheorghe gomoiu, member of the party central committee, vice-minister of national defence and concurrently secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces. representatives of ministries, central organs and social organizations as well as personages of literary and art circles and high-ranking officers also attended.

present on the occasion were also li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania; li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy; and military attaches of other embassies in romania.

at the interval of the performance, emil bobu and other romanian party and government leaders received the leading members of the ensemble and a number of the chinese artists and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

for more than two hours, the chinese artists sang chinese and romanian songs, performed chinese dances and played romanian music to the great delight of more than 1,000 spectators. frequent stormy applause burst out in the theatre.

at the end of the performance, romanian army representatives went onto the stage to present the chinese artists with a basket of flowers on behalf of the romanian minister of national defence ion coman and warmly congratulated them on their successful performance.

the four chinese performances in bucharest were seen by about 4,000 spectators. paying a glowing tribute to the chinese performance, the romanian press held that the chinese ensemble had brought to the romanian audience "an art with a strongly militant and revolutionary content".

during their visit to the central military musuem here yesterday morning, the chinese artists were deeply impressed by the heroic exploits of resisting foreign aggression in the history of the romanian army and people and their resolve in the present struggle to defend state sovereignty.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Food for Thought"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

in the name of "economic cooperation", the soviet social-imperialists obtain huge amount of capital investment and loans from the west to ease soviet economic difficulties and expand the arms industry. this is analyzed in a commentary in the "people's daily" today entitled "food for thought". excerpts from the commentary follow:

a stratagem of the soviet revisionists in recent years is to boost their economic and military strength and intensify arms expansion and war preparations by making use of western loans. however, despite their noisy advertisement for "materialization of detente" and their claim that economic relations with the west are "an unusual cooperation of mutual advantage", an increasing number of western people has come to realize the serious consequences of such "cooperation".

at the european security conference last year, the term "second basket" was used to describe the package deal covering economic, technological and cultural exchanges between the west and the soviet union together with the east european countries. the fact is the soviet revisionists go to the western countries with an empty basket, obtaining credit from one country and borrowing money from another. they import enormous amount of technology, equipment, foodgrains, capital investment and loans. the loans they got from the west since 1964 have exceeded 20,000 million u.s. dollars. their trade with the west is characterized by "imports in excess of exports", with purchases made on credit. their trade deficit with western countries amounted to several

thousand million dollars last year. the west german press discloses that west germany has favourable balances totalling 40,000 million marks (16,000 million u.s. dollars) in its trade with the soviet bloc. no wonder a west german paper says pointedly, "just like the policy of detente, the broadening of trade with the eastern bloc countries is entirely a one-sided affair. the west supplies the goods and the east charges them to our account." such deeds of the soviet revisionists have revealed the essence of their much-trumpeted "cooperation of mutual advantage."

furthermore, on what have the soviet revisionists spent the money they get from the west? western public opinion has noted the fact that with the steady extension of soviet "trade and economic ties" with the west, the speed of soviet arms expansion and war preparations and the growth of soviet military strength has increased accordingly. its arms industry is developing lop-sidedly while its farm production and consumer goods industry are so backward that they lag far behind the needs of the people. this outwardly strong but inwardly feeble superpower, while craving for expansion and aggression but lacking the strength, has "striven hard to be a hegemonic power on an empty stomach," as the western press puts it. making up for soviet economic shortage with the massive technology, equipment, funds and loans obtained from the west, the soviet revisionists can have a free hand to develop unscrupulously their arms industry and step up their preparation for war of aggression.

everybody should learn from the lesson of a man killed by his pet tiger. to acquire economic benefit from the west under the signboard of "detente" has become a component part of the soviet strategy of world domination. soviet "economic cooperation" with the west serves precisely its need for political and military expansion and aggression. far-sighted personages of the west have explicitly pointed out that their money and technology are being used by the soviet revisionists to "finance" "their arms expansion and war preparations against the west," which is tantamount to "suicide." this cannot but provide people with food for deep thought.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Friendly Handball Contest between Chinese and Ugandan Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

the southern simbas women's and men's handball team from uganda met peking's women's handball team and the "august 1" men's handball team of the chinese people's liberation army at the capital indoor stadium this evening. this is the visiting team's first friendly contest with chinese players.

watching the matches were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chen chi-tung, mou tso-yun, sung chung, lin yi-chung and li feng-lou, leading members of chinese departments concerned, and kawere thomas nseremye, leader, and pascal baylon bitariho, deputy leader, of the visiting team.

ugandan ambassador to china w.s.k. matovu, his wife and diplomatic officials of the ugandan embassy here were among the spectators.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and uganda prevailed at the stadium. when the handballers of the two countries entered the competition hall hand in hand, the more than 10,000 spectators applauded warmly to welcome the ugandan friends. the first match was played between the women and the second match, between the men players of the two countries.

the players of both sides showed fine skill playing an active and vigorous game, they produced many good shots and drew warm applause from the spectators.

the ugandan men's and women's handball team will have its second friendly contest with the tientsin men's and women's teams tomorrow evening.

CHINA AND UN

UN Committee Adopts Resolutions Supporting Zimbabwean and Namibian Peoples' Liberation Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 17, 1976)

the united nations special committee on decolonization met from june 8 to 17 to debate on the question of zimbabwe and namibia. resolutions calling for support to the people of zimbabwe and namibia in their liberation struggles were adopted.

a resolution condemns the intensified oppression of the people of zimbabwe by the illegal racist regime, and the measures designed to create an apartheid state in zimbabwe. it demands the termination forthwith of the executions of freedom-fighters carried out by the illegal regime, and the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees. it requests member states to extend to the people of zimbabwe all moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance.

another resolution condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the security council. it calls upon governments to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance and to prohibit any form of collaboration with the illegal regime.

the representative of the african national council of zimbabwe made a statement at the beginning of the debate on zimbabwe. he stressed that the zimbabwe people were now convinced that they could not achieve majority rule by any other means than an intensified armed struggle. he said, "our people have committed their lives to the liberation of zimbabwe, and there can be no greater commitment than that." after reviewing the struggle of the zimbabwe people this year, he said, "no one, either inside or outside of zimbabwe, can stop the armed struggle." "our people have defied death itself in order to achieve this just demand -- majority rule in zimbabwe."

representatives of many third world member states spoke at the meetings, expressing support for the struggle against the illegal racist smith regime and for the liberation of zimbabwe.

the representative of tanzania pointed out that the zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom and independence was of great significance. their armed struggle was a just cause. smith and his fellow racists resorted to the most brutal measures in an attempt to stop the attainment of freedom. there was an urgent need

for strict economic sanctions against the racist regime, he said.

the representative of trinidad and tobago stated that it was fully justified for the people of zimbabwe to increase military activity in their struggle for human dignity and freedom.

the representative of iraq said that armed struggle was the only way to achieve majority rule. colonialism and alien domination should be ended in zimbabwe.

the representative of ethiopia noted that the only way for achieving freedom in zimbabwe was armed struggle. taking up arms to achieve independence was justified.

in his speech, chinese representative lai ya-li said that in the past decade, with the energetic support and assistance of the african people and the justice-upholding people of the whole world, the zimbabwe people have persevered in armed struggle and repeatedly smashed the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of armed repression and political deception employed by the rhodesian racist regime. their struggle is developing continuously in depth. the armed force of the zimbabwe people has started from scratch and grown in strength. defying brute force and advancing wave upon wave, they have brought about a new situation in the struggle.

after recalling the african people's support for the just armed struggle of the zimbabwe people and exposing the smith regime's frantic repressive measures, lai ya-li said what merits attention is that the superpowers, motivated by their global strategic needs of contention for hegemony, are stepping up their rivalry in southern africa. one superpower is trying hard to preserve its vested interests by changing its tactics, while the other superpower which styles itself the "natural ally" of the african people is intervening by various means with a covetous eye in an attempt to replace the old colonialists and establish its own spheres of influence in southern africa. furthermore, it is making intensified efforts to split the national liberation movement, undermine the militant unity of the african countries and sabotage the liberation struggle of the people of southern africa. all this has added to the complexity and difficulty of the struggle of the people of southern africa. but this in turn has enabled the people of zimbabwe and other parts of southern africa to further realize that the need to prevent the "introduction of the tiger through the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front gate" is a very realistic problem in that part of the world.

the chinese representative stressed that africa belongs to the african people. from the long-term historical point of view, the rampancy of the racists

and the perverse acts of the superpowers are but transient phenomena, and it is the african people themselves that will decide the destiny and future of africa. unity is an important weapon for vanquishing the enemy. we are deeply convinced that the zimbabwe people, relying on their own strength, enhancing their militant unity, persevering in armed struggle and constantly summing up their experience, will overcome all kinds of difficulties and hardships and attain complete liberation of zimbabwe and the whole african continent with the support of other african people and the people of the whole world exclamation.

the soviet representative made a vain attempt to cover up the flagrant expansion of soviet social-imperialism and to attack china's principled position on southern africa. his lies and sophistry were firmly rejected by the chinese representative.

during the debate at the special committee on the question of namibia, representatives of some third world countries condemned the racist south african authorities for their illegal occupation of namibia and brutal suppression of the namibian people, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the south african authorities from namibia. they expressed their firm support for the namibian people's just struggle against colonialism, racism and for national independence and liberation.

the representative of the south west african people's organization condemned the south african authorities for their criminal suppression of the namibian people.

chinese representative chou nan stressed the continued new progress in the namibian people' struggle against south africa's illegal occupation and for national independence and liberation. he denounced the racist vorster regime's political tricks and fascist repressive measures. he also condemned the superpowers for intensifying their contention in southern africa.

he said the chinese government and people strongly condemn the south african white authorities for their illegal occupation of namibia and the persecution and repression of the namibian people, and firmly support the just struggle of the namibian people against the south african white colonialist rule and for national independence. the chinese delegation maintains that this committee should adopt a resolution severely condemning the south african authorities for their illegal occupation of namibia and their atrocious repression of the namibian people, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the south african authorities from namibia, firmly supporting the namibian people's just struggle against colonialism, racism, hegemonism and for national independence and liberation, and calling for truly effective sanctions against south africa.

at the conclusion of the debate, the committee adopted a consensus, strongly condemning the crimes committed by the south african regime. it reaffirmed its support for the struggle of the namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

CHINA AND US

Peking Banquet Honors University Delegation from US

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1976)

liu hua-ching, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, yesterday met and feted a delegation of the university of arizona from the united states with john p. schaefer, president of the university, as leader and hugh odishaw, dean of the college of earth sciences of the university, as deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

among the leading members of departments concerned and scientists present on the occasion were chang wen-yu, hsia nai and yueh tai-heng.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 15 and will tour sian, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with adolfo herrera, deputy of venezuela, professor of journalism at central university and second vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association, his wife and his party.

shen ting-yi, leading member of a department under the hsinhua news agency, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1976)

the yugoslav broadcasting and television delegation led by ismail bajra, chairman of the management committee of the association of yugoslav radio and television stations and general director of the pristina broadcasting and television station, left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administration, saw them off at the airport.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic was present at the airport.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, kweilin, kwangchow and shanghai.

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LITERATURE AND ART

The Literary and Art Stage Is an Instrument of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Chin Hsüeh-hsün (金学迅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1976)

Chairman Mao points out: "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." In the historical period of socialism, the proletariat invariably places literature and art in the service of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party also invariably places literature and art in the service of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The omen of the storm of class struggle on the political stage is often revealed on the literary and art stage.

For the sake of practicing restoration, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had wildly made use of literature and art to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. For the sake of carrying out restoration, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also first made a breach in the realm of the superstructure, such as education, science and technology, and literature and art. He attacked the model revolutionary plays as "the blossoming of a single flower" and slandered that "tickets for model revolutionary plays do not sell." This is because the model revolutionary plays are exemplary revolutionary literature and art in the service of proletarian politics and have smashed the bourgeois monopoly of the literary and art stage and realized the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. He attacked the movie Ch'un Miao as "ultra-Left" because it warmly eulogizes the great proletarian cultural revolution--the great political revolution of the proletariat against the

bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, thus revealing the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders within the Party. On the other hand, he greatly admired and praised those feudal, capitalist and revisionist works "extolling the wisdom and sagacity of emperors and princes, generals and ministers." This is because such sinister works of literature and art are in the service of bourgeois politics and play a destructive role on the socialist economc base. Teng Hsiao-p'ing negated the excellent situation on the literary and art stage after the great cultural revolution for the purpose of restoring feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art on the literary and art stage, and hence restoring capitalism on the political stage.

The storm stirred up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the literary and art stage is essentially a vain attempt to change Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line and to tamper with the orientation of placing literature and art in the service of proletarian politics. In the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, the realm of literature and art was dominated by a revisionist literary and art line, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing arbitrarily claimed that in the aspect of literature and art "revisionism does not occupy the principal position, and the literary and art circles are correct under the leadership of the Party." Now that Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line has occupied the dominant position, Teng Hsiao-p'ing makes wild talks and nonsensically says that "the present is not as good as the past." Has this not laid bare his desire to bring literature and art back to the revisionist road of those seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, so that literature and art would again become an instrument for the restoration of capitalism?

The performance of all kinds made by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in attacking the revolution in literature and art have clearly reflected his malice in practicing revisionism politically in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by him in the realm of literature and art is an important component of his organized and planned restoration activities backed by a program and public opinion. This has taught us by negative example that the literary and art stage and the political stage have always been closely linked together, and are inseparable. The proper grasping of class struggle in the realm of literature and art bears importantly on the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and we cannot afford to be careless. The bourgeoisie is not politically reconciled to its defeat and always wants to make use of all ways and means to wage political struggle against the proletariat with the weapon of literature and art.

The counter-revolutionary political incident which took place at T'ienanmen Square in the early part of April has also clearly explained this question. While they carried out counter-revolutionary instigation, perpetrated atrocities, man-handled people, set things on fire and stirred up the counter-revolutionary riot, didn't the handful of counter-revolutionaries at the same time also use their evil pen to concoct reactionary poems which frenziedly attacked our great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, and openly extolled the virtues of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in a vain attempt to cast him in the role of China's Nagy? For the sake of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must firmly uphold the proltarian

revolution in literature and art, concentrate on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, smash completely the sinister plot of Teng Hsiao-p'ing who vainly attempts to work for the all-round restoration of capitalism from the literary and art stage to the political stage, and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Who Is "Dissatisfied" and "Pleading" for Whom?

by

Chang Yüeh-chung (张跃中)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, attacked the model revolutionary plays as "the blossoming of a single flower" and fabricated the lie that "at present, tickets of model revolutionary plays do not sell." Incited by him, some people in literary and art circles also made an uproar: "The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are dissatisfied with the existing condition of literature and art." With those at the high and low levels working in concert, they assumed the posture of pleading for the people and wanted to settle accounts with the great cultural revolution.

However, no matter how realistic the lies told may sound, they are still lies.

Are not those people who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts very fond of talking about "the present condition of literature and art"? As we see it, the condition of literature and art today, or the situation on the literature and art front since the great cultural revolution, is actually very good. The model revolutionary plays, like the red plum blossoms that herald the spring, have ushered in the spring time for proletarian literature and art. The revolution in literature and art has borne abundant fruits. Large numbers of literary works in various forms which are strong in ideological content and high in artistic value have appeared. There is vigorous development in the mass activities for spare-time literary writings. This "existing condition" of a hundred flowers blooming and rivaling for gorgeousness on the literary and art front is the "existing condition" of the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The broad masses of workers and peasants and all the revolutionary people acclaim this "existing condition" and are fighting tirelessly for continuing the development of this "existing condition."

"What is a boon for one is necessarily a bane for the other." (Engels: "The Origin of Home, Private Ownership and the State," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXI, p. 201) This "existing condition" of literature and art supported by the proletariat is bound to be what the bourgeoisie opposes and vainly attempts to change. There are really people who are dissatisfied with the existing condition of literature and art. However, they definitely are not the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, but Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by him. When they discover that the ideal characters of their own class have been driven off the literary and art stage and that the proletariat in the realm of literature and art has sounded the knell announcing the impending doom of the bourgeoisie, how couldn't they help from feeling desperate and despondent and loudly voicing their dissatisfaction?

Actually, this is not strange at all. There has always been two kinds of attitude to every kind of condition. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers were extremely dissatisfied with the "condition" of literature and art under the domination of the revisionist line in those seventeen years, but the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party was delighted with it. After the great cultural revolution, the world has been turned upside down in literary and art circles today. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers acclaim this, but the bourgeoisie loudly voices its "dissatisfaction." It is precisely from the two kinds of attitude of these two classes that we are able to clearly see for whom do those whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts "plead." Very evidently they are "pleading" for the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and "pleading" for the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and Rightists.

The counter-revolutionary political incident which took place at T'ienanmen Square has more clearly shown that the handful of counter-revolutionaries have openly displayed the ensign of support for Teng Hsiao-p'ing because the latter collectively represents the hopes of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party who attempts to restore capitalism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's activities for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism are for "pleading" this handful of counter-revolutionaries and restoring capitalism in China.

However, reversing verdicts goes against the will of people. They have neither the people nor the truth on their side. Because they are extremely weak and isolated, they have therefore to pretend that this is the will of the people to give themselves courage. However, this has enabled the broad masses of people to see more clearly the kind of counter-revolutionary malice they conceal behind the facade of pleading for the people.

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CADRES

The Principle of the Three-in-One Combination of the Old, the Middle-Aged and the Young Brooks No Negation

by

An Hsüeh-p'an (安学攀)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 6, 1976)

For the sake of reversing the verdicts of and settling scores with the great cultural revolution and restoring capitalism, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing tries his utmost to inveigh against the revolutionary leading bodies based on "three-in-one combination." He attacks and excludes the old, middle-aged and young cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and is particularly enthusiastic in attacking the young cadres who have matured in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must make a thorough criticism of this.

The application of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading bodies at all levels is a revolutionary experience created by the broad masses during the great cultural revolution and fully affirmed by our great leader Chairman Mao. It provides us with favorable conditions for training and bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. During the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, large numbers of nobodies oppressed by the revisionist line have tempered themselves and matured in the revolutionary storms. Many outstanding young cadres have taken up leading posts, thus enabling the leading bodies at all levels to put revolutionary "three-in-one combination" into application.

In the leading bodies based on revolutionary "three-in-one combination," the old cadres shine with revolutionary youth and the young ones are tempered. The old, middle-aged and young cadres learn from each other, overcome their own shortcomings by acquiring other's strong points, fight in unity, and jointly strive to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad masses of young cadres conscientiously read and study, maintain close ties with the masses, and consciously restrict bourgeois rights, thus heightening the revolutionary vigor of the leading bodies at all levels and giving impetus to the revolutionization of leading organs at all levels.

It was precisely becuase of this that Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried his utmost to inveigh against the leading bodies based on revolutionary "three-in-one combination." Particularly, he looked upon the broad masses of young cadres as a major obstacle to his capitalist restoration, and would not be happy without doing away with them. Not long after he resumed work, he brandished his big stick to deal blows to the young cadres in a vain attempt to drive the leading cadres who emerged from the great cultural revolution out of the leading bodies and break up the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

The first big stick which Teng Hsiao-p'ing brandishes toward the young cadres is "lack of experience." He says that "young cadres who take part in the 'three-in-one combination' have no experience and should all go to the grassroots level to temper and remold themselves."

That the young cadres lack experience in some particular fields is fundamentally not something we should make a fuss about. Moreover, experience is accumulated through practice. Training and selecting young cadres to take part in Party and state leadership at all levels is to create conditions for them so that they can accumulate experience in actual work and raise their leadership level. So long as a person is bold in practice, he can turn himself from one with no experience into one with experience. If all who have no experience are ordered to leave and told to "get out," and are not allowed to do anything they have no experience in, how can they get experience?

Furthermore, the young cadres who take part in the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young mostly come from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and are quite different from those "cadres who made their way from home through college to office" before the great cultural revolution. They have certain experience in class struggle and the struggle for production. Some of them even have certain experience in leadership at the grassroots level. Particularly valuable is that they have accumulated quite a bit of experience in waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party through taking part in the practice of struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Of course, they lack experience in leadership work in a larger context. This precisely shows that it is necessary to send them to leading posts for practice.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "It is necessary to run the study classes for worker-peasant-soldier cadres well, with classes lasting a term of three months and with four terms a year; they read books and at the same time take part in work," all local authorities have conscientiously helped the young cadres in reading and studying and acquainted themselves with leadership work, and very good results have been achieved. As reflected by comrades who take part in the study classes for worker-peasant cadres run by the provincial Party committee of Anhwei, through study, they could upgrade their practical experience as theory and use theory to better guide their work. Through consciously remolding themselves in the course of study and at the same time through taking part in meetings for studying and solving major problems, they could better shoulder the heavy responsibility of leadership.

Of course, this does not mean that there is no need for them to go deep into the grassroots level. Many of our new cadres selected from among the workers, peasants and soldiers still maintain close ties with the grassroots level after taking up leadership work. But, these experiences are decidedly not what Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants. What he wants is "experience" in practicing revisionism. When he says that "all must go to the grassroots level to temper and remold themselves" he means that all young cadres who refuse to accept his "experience" in practicing revisionism should be sent to the lower level.

The second big stick which Teng Hsiao-p'ing brandishes toward the young cadres is "not ideal." He says that "according to our experience in the past few years," with the young cadres, the "results are not very ideal."

New sprouts are weak and tender. This is a common natural phenomenon. Marxists always see the bright future of the weak and tender sprouts from their growth. Lu Hsün severely denounced those people who strangled new things under the pretext that they were "immature." He said: "Like a child is compared with an old man, there is nothing to be ashamed of when the immature is compared with the sophiscated.... This is because unless he is injured, he will grow, mature and become sophiscated. But there is no remedy for senility and decay!" Since young cadres live in a society with classes and class struggle, it is not surprising that they too would be affected by bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas. We must strictly require them to comply with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat so that they can temper themselves and mature in the storms of class struggle. We can never label them as "not ideal" just because a few young cadres have registered some setbacks, much less can we seize hold of the problems of a few individuals to negate all young cadres.

In judging whether or not the young cadres are ideal, different classes have their own criteria. Ideal cadres of the proletariat are those who meet Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In Teng Hsiao-p'ing's mind, this of course is not "ideal." Who are the "ideal" persons in his mind? They are capitalist-roaders who are discontented with and want to settle scores with the great cultural revolution; they are the handful of counter-revolutionaries who are hostile toward the dictatorship of the proletariat and have stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square.

The third big stick which Teng Hsiao-p'ing brandishes toward the young cadres is the theory of "steps." He nonsensically says that young cadres can only be "promoted step by step."

The rapid development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat urgently calls for training millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause. The theory of "steps" is incompatible with the rapidly developing revolutionary situation. Lenin consistently advocated training personnel with revolutionary speed by "drawing more deeply on the working class and the laboring peasantry for new forces," ("The Workers' State and Party Week," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 77) and boldly "giving these new hands opportunities to display their abilities and show their skill in the vast field of work." ("A Summing-Up of the Moscow Party Week and Our Task," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 81) Chairman Mao once emphatically pointed out: "We cannot bring up cadres with an attitude of fearing the dragon in front and the tiger behind." The newly emerging class in history never made use of the theory of "steps" to select talents. By the time this theory gained popularity, it had reached the time of decay and decline. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's advocation of the theory of "steps" shows that he is the political representative of the reactionary class on the decline.

Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, group after gorup of young cadres full of vigor and vitality have been sent in a stream to replenish the leading bodies at all levels. This is the hallmark of the prosperity of our Party and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In August last year, Anhwei Province promoted more than 20 young cadres to take up leadership work in leading organs at the provincial level. These cadres have all been able to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Full of vigor and vitality, they are able to boldly shoulder heavy responsibilities and are capable of breaking the impasse in work. If we adhere to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "steps," then the young cadres who have emerged from the great cultural revolution have all to go back to the starting point and climb up step by step the "stairs" of "qualifications" and "seniority." By the time they have qualifications and seniority, they are no longer young cadres. In this way, the principle of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young is written off at one stroke and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause becomes empty talk. In advocating the theory of "steps," Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to relegate the dynamic nobodies emerging from among the workers, peasants and soldiers to the bottom of the staircase of grades.

As determined by the character of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to absorb the masses of workers and peasants into Party and state leadership at various levels. More than 100 years ago, the Paris Commune smashed the bourgeois state machinery and replaced it with the dictatorship of the proletairat. Among those selected into the leading organ of the Commune, "the majority were naturally working men, or acknowledged representatives of the working class." ("The Civil War in France," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 375) They were responsible to the broad laboring masses and were "paid workmen's wages." (Ibid.) Marx warmly praised this as a "new historical beginning." (Ibid., p. 376) In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin also attached importance to enlisting "in the work of state rank-and-file workers and peasants." ("The Workers' State and Party Week," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 77) He pointed out: "The most reliable mainspring for the strengthening and stability of the Soviet authority is found precisely in the midst of the proletariat and the true representatives of the laboring masses." ("A Summing-Up of the Moscow Party Week and Our Task," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 80)

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period, and in this historical period, "there remain for a time not only bourgeois rights, but even the bourgeois state--without the bourgeoisie." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 256) The restriction of bourgeois rights and the gradual removal of the soil and conditions that engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie require the efforts of several generations of people. This makes it necessary to continuously absorb blood from among the masses of workers and peasants to replenish the leading bodies at various levels. In the great practice of leading our Party to wage struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, Chairman Mao summed up the experiences of the class struggle at home and abroad, defended and developed the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and

raised the call that "we must train and bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat" and that leading bodies at all levels should put into application the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. In negating the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has thoroughly betrayed the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing stubbornly takes the bourgeois stand and airs an opposing view to the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He clamors that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." Whom does he want to rely on them? He says that "leading bodies must rely on the old," "they must rely on old people like us." What Teng Hsiao-p'ing means by the "old" does not include the veteran cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are able to adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, the masses and themselves. These veteran cadres have tempered themselves in the long years of revolutionary struggle and have done salutary work for the Party and people. In particular, after their education in the great cultural revolution, they have a clearer understanding of the character, target, tasks and future prospects of the revolution in the historical period of socialism and have heightened their awareness of continued revolution. They are an important component of the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. They fight in unity with the middle-aged and young cadres and lead the masses in continuing the revolution, thus playing an ever greater role.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing does not "rely" on these revolutionary veteran cadres but devises all ways and means to exclude and attack them. Therefore, this banner of "it is necessary to rely on the old" flaunted by him is no more than a smokescreen for hoodwinking people. What he means by the "old" are those unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party who have "steeled their hearts in desperation" and are "not afraid of being toppled a second time." Teng Hsiao-p'ing inveighs against the revolutionary leading bodies based on "three-in-one combination," attacks and excludes the old, middle-aged and young cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, recruits and gives important posts to the unrepentant capitalist-roaders, and rigs up the "home-going contingent" for reversal of verdicts and restoration. These are the organizational measures for his reversal of verdicts and restoration.

However, this socialist new thing of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young has great vitality. Tested in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the leading bodies at all levels based on reovlutionary "three-in-one combination" are now maturing and growing up. The tide of revolution is irresistible. Socialism is victoriously advancing everywhere, leaving all stumbling-blocks behind.

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

Hold Higher the Battle Standard of the "May 7 Directive"

by

the CCP Committee of the "May 7" Cadres School of
Liuho, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 8, 1976)

In the surging tide to criticize in depth Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and track down the counter-revolutionaries carried out by hundreds of millions of people in the whole country, we have ushered in the 10th anniversary of the "May 7 Directive" issued by Chairman Mao, with the high fighting spirit of continuing the revolution.

Ten years ago, in his brilliant "May 7 Directive," the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: People of all walks of life in the whole country should learn politics, military affairs and culture, and criticize the bourgeoisie. While carrying out their main tasks, they should do other things at the same time. They should cultivate themselves as communist new persons with proletarian political consciousness and all-round development, and turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tsetung thought.

Guided by this great directive from Chairman Mao, the broad masses of our cadres in Heilungkiang Province have for eight years persisted in doing labor at the grassroots levels, studying once again and following the "May 7" road, thus obtaining abundant results. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as well as an effective criticism of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing who opposes and strangles the socialist new things and makes a desperate bid to uphold and strengthen bourgeois rights.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. This is a reflection of changes in class relations in the period of socialism and a product of class contradictions and class struggle. So long as there still are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, so long as there still are bourgois rights, the appearance of capitalist-roaders in the Party is inevitable. The changes in class relations in the period of socialism pose a new theme for cadre education. The target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. To each of us and especially to some leading cadres with some powers in their hands, this fact poses a combat task in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Why is it that some comrades are capable of closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution and have become fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and some have become power-holders following the capitalist road? There are many causes with their class origin and social origin. However, external causes become operative through internal causes. As far as individual cadres are concerned, the main problem is whether or not they make efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, consciously transforming their bourgeois stand and remolding their bourgeois world outlook. Therefore, re-education of cadres has become an important question in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration in the period of socialist revolution.

The "May 7" cadres school is a good form for cadre education geared to this historical task. It is a new-type cadres school in the period of socialism created by the broad masses of cadres for criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in cadre education based on "three departures." It is a product of the combination of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education with the mass movement. It takes class struggle as the key link and Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and the policy of "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do labor" as the guide. Following the example of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, it adopts the teaching methods of "combining study with production," "criticizing the bourgeoisie," "carrying out mass work" and "transforming the students' thinking." It abolishes the practice of studying behind closed doors and self-cultivation behind closed doors to link theory with practice, thus combining school education with real-life struggle and the study effort of cadres with the transformation of world outlook. The purpose is to train a contingent of cadres who are capable of going up or stepping down and leading the life of functionaries or common people, possess socialist revolutionary consciousness and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To run well the "May 7" cadres school is a great undertaking in applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to the training and upbringing of a new generation of socialist and communist people. Since the founding of our Liuho "May 7" cadres school eight years ago, it has trained over 7,600 cadres, including more than 3,000 leadig cadres and above the county level. We have also started study classes for the ranks of Marxist theorists and trained a large number of part-time and full-time backbone theorists.

After joining the "May 7" cadres school, the cadres go to the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, with close attention paid to real-life struggle. They "study politics," "criticize the bourgeoisie" and strive to really understand and master certain fundamental Marxist-Leninist viewpoints so as to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxists and learn to discern the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the capitalist-roaders.

After joining the "May 7" cadres school, irrespective of their rank and seniority, they become ordinary laborers and comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder. They study together, make criticism together, works together

and sweats together. They learn industrial work as well as farming. They discard their "bureaucratic airs," take the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers and learn from the worker-peasant masses. Thus, the relations between the cadres and the people are greatly cemented. The differences between mental and manual labor and between managers and laborers are narrowed. Such traditional concepts as "officials are superior and civilians inferior," "the highest are wise and the lowest are stupid," etc., are shattered, and a new type of socialist relations between people is established.

In the "May 7" cadres school, they fight heaven and earth, fight amidst hardship, work with their own hands, and supply their own needs through their own efforts. Since the establishment of the school, they have reclaimed a total of over 7,000 mow of wasteland, basically achieved self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables, and produced over 13,000,000 catties of grain, over 8,000,000 catties of vegetables, over 179,000 catties of bean oil and more than 185,000 catties of pork. Last year, both grain and bean output from cultivated land came up to the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production." Besides feeding themselves, they sold to the state 450,000 catties of grain, and kept for their own use 800,000 catties of reserve grain.

Through self-reliance, they have also set up factories for building and repairing farm machines, making bricks, processing woodwork, processing grain and rice, etc. They have turned out many products for their own need and certain products for exchange with the state at equal value. They have set up forest farms for growing trees and building forests.

Facts have eloquently proved that the "May 7" cadres school has great vitality and is infinitely superior. With the cadres working at the lower levels, this has not only created a large amount of wealth but more importantly, also helped raise through labor their consciousness in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution, thus stirring up the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of cadres. The old cadres radiate revolutionary youth and the new cadres are tempered and grow to maturity. The intellectuals also cultivate a deeper affection for the laboring people. This is of major significance in resisting corruption by bourgeois thinking, restricting bourgeois rights, realizing the ideological revolutionization of cadres and the revolutionization of organs, overcoming bureaucratism, preventing revisionism, guarding against degeneration into capitalist-roaders and capitulationists, and keeping Party and state leadership in the hands of genuine Marxists.

Like other socialist new things, the birth and development of the "May 7" cadres school will inevitably lead to different kinds of reaction in different classes. But it has matured in the heat of class struggle.

When the "May 7" cadres school first made its appearance on the eastern horizon, the great leader Chairman Mao affirmed it in good time, pointing out, "Sending the masses of cadres do manual work gives them an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are too old, weak, ill or disabled. Those who are now working as cadres also should go in groups to do manual work." This directive by Chairman Mao further pointed out the direction for the "May 7" cadres school. It greatly inspired the broad masses of cadres to continue the revolution along the brilliant

"May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao. Group after group of cadres left town for country, and one "May 7" cadres school after another rapidly spread all over the vast land of the motherland like riotous mountain flowers.

However, the bourgeoisie and its representatives within the Party looked upon this revolutionary new thing as flood water and wild beasts. From the Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev to the traitor Lin Piao, they all hated the "May 7" cadres school to the bone and did everything possible to attack and smear it. This was also true of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing. He deeply felt that the "May 7" cadres school restricted the bourgeois rights he cherished. Therefore, after he resumed work and laid hold of part of power, he immediately adopted the go-the-whole-hog tactics to strangle the "May 7" cadres school and prevent the broad masses of cadres from following the "May 7" road in a vain attempt to pull back the cadres to the old road of "three-departures" so that they could train spiritual aristocrats for pushing their revisionist line.

Just as the great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "A part of the people are against the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. They are the capitulationists and diehards in the country. This exactly serves to show that the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College is a most revolutionary and most progressive school. Otherwise, they would not go aganst it." ("To Be Attacked by the Enemy Is Not a Bad Thing But a Good Thing") The enemy's opposition to the "May 7" cadres school exactly serves to show by negative example that the "May 7" cadres school has been correctly run. No matter whether Teng Hsiao-p'ing whips up a "8th grade" or a "12th grade" typhoon, he can never shake our determination in running well the "May 7" cadres school.

At a time when we are jubilantly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "May 7" directive, we "May 7" cadres fighting at the northern border of the motherland must raise still higher the battle standard of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," whip up a new surging tide to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and forge bravely ahead along the road charted by Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive."

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MILITIA

Million Urban Militiamen in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 20, 1976)

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, the million urban militiamen in shanghai with industrial workers as the backbone force are playing an increasingly important role in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

it has been a consistent concept of the revolutionary teachers of the proletariat to arm the working class. as early as 1850, marx and engels pointed out: "the workers must be armed and organized. the arming of the whole proletariat with rifles, muskets, cannon and munitions must be put through at once". in summing up the experience of the paris commune, marx and engels repeatedly expounded the importance of arming the working class. in leading the russian people in their revolutionary struggles, lenin attached utmost importance to arming the working class, saying: "the armed workers were the embryo of a new army, the organized nucleus of a new social order."

integrating the marxist-leninist theses on arming the working class with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution in leading the chinese people in their protracted revolutionary struggles, chairman mao has systematically put forth the theory, line, principles, policies and strategy and tactics on arming the workers and peasants and waging people's war. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao has issued important instructions with regard to militia work. china's worker militia contingents, mainly consisting of industrial workers, have grown in strength with each passing day.

in line with chairman mao's directives on arming industrial workers and his teaching that "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily", the shanghai working class has organized the urban militia force, mainly of industrial workers, during the cultural revolution. they adhere to the party's basic line and take an active part in social class struggle; set up militia headquarters to combine militia work, fire control and public security work, and sent militia detachments to station in neighbourhood communities. their activities have won acclaim and high praise from the masses of people.

as in the case of all other new socialist things, the growth of shanghai's urban militia had been viciously attacked by liu shao-chi and lin piao, ringleaders of the revisionist lines. teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader who stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts around last summer, clamoured for "total cancellation" of militia activities in the factories. in the course of the acute struggle, the militiamen repudiated this revisionist fallacy and firmly carried on with the building of the militia force.

the municipal militia headquarters has since the beginning of last year run study classes for leading members of the district and county militia commands, the entire staff of the municipal headquarters and some of the militia activists to make a conscientious study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship and writings by proletarian revolutionary teachers on the arming of the masses.

led by the shanghai municipal party committee, the municipal militia headquarters has selected large numbers of outstanding industrial workers to leading posts in militia commands at various levels. this thoroughgoing implementation of chairman mao's teaching that "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class" in the struggles in the cities has helped to improve the militia headquarters and commands.

the shanghai militia has reinforced its 1,200 neighbourhood squadrons and organized a thousand spare-time militia squadrons. many militia men and women join people's liberation army guards in patrol and sentry duties in their off hours.

with profound proletarian feelings, the local people have given unreserved support to this new socialist thing.

RED GUARDS

Shanghai Girl Red Guard Now Secretary of People's Commune Party Committee

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 20, 1976)

hsiao cheng, a girl red guard who came to the fore in the cultural revolution, is now leading 8,000 peasants in building socialism as secretary of a party committee of a people's commune in east china.

hsiao cheng, now 28, finished senior middle school in shanghai eight years ago. she became an ordinary peasant in anhwei province's chinchai county, an old revolutionary base area in the tapieh mountains, in response to chairman mao's call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

she has now worked in the hua shih people's commune for eight years and made fast progress politically.

she was admitted into the communist party in 1971, elected party branch secretary of the first production brigade in 1974 and the commune's party committee secretary in april, last year.

she leads the peasants in taking the socialist road. she organised them to grow two crops of paddy rice a year, instead of one. the commune peasants are full of praise for her contribution to the construction of the mountainous area.

hsiao cheng's father took part in the famous long march (1934-1935) and her mother joined the army during the war of resistance against japanese aggression (1937-1945). they told her how chairman mao led the chinese revolution from victory to victory when she was but a little girl.

the cultural revolution tempered hsiao cheng. like fellow red guards in all parts of the country, she "declared war" against the old educational system. she wrote big-character posters, criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line and the old educational system which indoctrinated the students with ideas of the exploiting classes such as looking down on labour, the countryside and the working people. she criticized the old schools for bringing up bourgeois intellectual aristocrats.

when chairman mao called on the educated young people to go to the countryside, she volunteered to settle in the mountainous area where her father fought the enemy during the revolutionary war.

moving from china's biggest metropolis to a small mountain village, hsiao cheng, at first, experienced many difficulties. she was not used to the local food and she fell down on many occasions when climbing steep mountain trails. but she was undeterred. elderly poor peasants told her how the local people engaged in hard struggles during the war years and this emboldened her and enhanced her determination to overcome difficulties.

when she first joined the commune there were few farm machinery. in the absence of threshers, the peasants used long-handled beaters to thresh out wheat grain. hsiao cheng joined in the work and soon her palms blistered. fellow peasants advised her to take two days' rest, but she reminded herself that doing physical labour was an opportunity for her to acquire the good qualities of the working people and she persevered. veteran peasants taught her how to do farmwork and she gradually learned to thresh wheat, carry things on a shoulder-pole, transplant rice, grow vegetables and raise hogs.

in 1971, she took the initiative in popularising a good method of seed growing. this enabled the mountainous area to reap two crops of rice every year and the commune's grain output has increased every year since then. its output last year showed a 20 per cent increase over that of the previous year.

she studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao during holidays throughout the past eight years. she led the commune peasants in studying revolutionary theory. at study courses and meetings she publicised the superiority of the collective economy of the people's commune and praised the tremendous changes in the mountainous area in the 10 years since the advent of the cultural revolution. she led the peasants in struggles against the influence of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. the commune peasants heightened their revolutionary consciousness and became more enthusiastic than ever before in socialist construction and their collective economy became more strengthened.

hsiao cheng married a fellow peasant and has a son. she said: "i love the new countryside and i'm determined to devote myself to the socialist construction in the mountainous area. by settling in the countryside, i want to be one of the pioneers in closing the gap between town and country, worker and peasant, mental and manual labour."

hsiao cheng has been praised by the party organizations at all levels in anhwei province and the local people as an exponent of the new trend among educated young people to settle in the countryside.

CADRES PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Leading Members of South China Coal Mine Party Committee Take Part in Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 20, 1976)

members of the ma-an coal mine party committee in kwangtung province -- an advanced unit on china's coal production front -- have since the great proletarian cultural revolution persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously restricted bourgeois right and persisted in taking part in productive labour down the coal pits.

in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt, the coal mine party committee has firmly grasped revolution and promoted production. in the first quarter year, the standing committee members of the party committee each did an average of 62 days of physical labour while the cadres of various departments and offices each took part in physical labour for an average of 57 days.

chairman mao, who has shown great concern for the cadres, once pointed out that "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour" and that "this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system". acting upon this teaching of chairman mao's, the cadres of the ma-an coal mine often take their place beside the workers to extract coal. they hold that only by doing so can they forge common feelings with the workers, and that it is a revolutionary attempt to narrow the gap between mental and manual labour.

coal mine cadres work down in the pits at fixed posts and are charged with scheduled production quotas like the other workers. like them, they wear helmets and are covered with coal dust, and are indistinguishable from them. liu jui-ching, deputy secretary of the party committee who was a worker before the cultural revolution, still lives in the workers' dormitory and goes down to the pit to work every day, always on night shift. when people ask if he is different now than in the past, before becoming a cadre, the workers reply: "what is different is that now he shoulders much heavier loads."

the coal mine party committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres. huang kuei-hsin, formerly a member of a young worker's shock force brigade is now in a leading post as a member of the standing committee of the party committee, but has never detached

himself from the shock force brigade which has been model in grasping revolution and promoting production throughout the coal mine.

Liang cho-hsin, chief of staff of a regiment of the chinese people's liberation army, was demobilized last february and made a standing committee member of the mine's party committee and vice-chairman of the coal mine revolutionary committee. soon after he came to the mine, he went down to work in the pits where the temperature was high to learn from the miners. the miners, impressed by the new leading cadre's way of working as hard as themselves, have grown to like him very much and, while acclaiming him for keeping the fine tradition of the people's liberation army, pay attention to his wellbeing.

following the example of the party committee, the cadres in this mine have over the last few years each worked alongside the miners for at least 100 days a year. they sum up their experience in these words: for cadres to persevere in collective productive labour is a cardinal issue in the revolution to combat and prevent revisionism and restrict bourgeois right. they pay attention to narrowing the gap between the cadres and the rank-and-file in material life by increasing the proportion of collective amenities.

the party committee has made it a rule to get the workers to discuss important problems concerning the revolution and production in the mine and make comments and suggestions. this has helped to bring into full play their enthusiasm for taking an active part in management. the mine trebled its crude coal output last year and went on to fulfil its production targets for the first quarter of this year 20 days ahead of schedule. production continued to rise steadily in april and may.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 20, 1976)

a cooperative medical service staffed by barefoot doctors now operates in the vast farming and stock-breeding areas of inner mongolia.

altogether there are over 14,100 barefoot doctors in the autonomous region, averaging two to three for a production brigade, plus 18,800 health workers and midwives. the network of rural medical service consists of banner (county) hospitals, commune clinics and brigade health stations.

the altat brigade in silinghol league, the biggest pastoral area in the region, has 70 households. for the first time in history, the herdsmen now have their own doctors, four barefoot doctors plus 11 health workers. the sick can get prompt treatment in their own localities. a herdsman who joins the cooperative medical service receives treatment for all complaints at an annual fee that amounts to only 0.1 to 0.2 percent of his yearly income.

seventy-year-old midegma, who had suffered from back and leg pains for many years, had to travel dozens of kilometres to a hospital for treatment. yet she was not cured until 1972 when a barefoot doctor of her own brigade called at her home and regularly gave her acupuncture and other necessary treatment. midegma has now become an active supporter of the cooperative medical system. she often helps the barefoot doctors select medicinal herbs and dry them in the sun.

the barefoot doctors make the rounds of herdsmen's settlements on the grasslands year in year out, giving treatment and spreading hygienic knowledge.

twentyfive-year-old badama, a barefoot doctor at the bayinsili brigade, was born in a poor herdsman's family. she knows the plight of the labouring people in the old society when they had no opportunity of getting medical treatment. she served the people to the best of her ability, always bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings in his brilliant essays "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune". she modestly learns traditional mongolian medicine and western medicine from veteran doctors. she can now treat many as well as difficult and acute diseases, including those of internal medicine, gynecology and paediatrics.

she is a herdswoman and a doctor at the same time. she regularly makes her rounds of the grasslands on the edge of the maowusu desert and has cured more than 1,200 patients in the past six years. common and recurrent ailments are now basically under control there. she is highly praised by local herdsmen.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Service in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 21, 1976)

menghai county in southwest china's yunnan province, which before liberation was heavily ridden with malaria, now has a fine medical service which was set up after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

cooperative medical stations have now been established in all the 81 production brigades in the county. besides medical workers, there are 1,460 barefoot doctors of various nationalities. these barefoot doctors serve the people while at the same time participating in collective farm work. anyone who falls ill can now get prompt medical care locally.

menghai county covers an area of 4,900 square kilometres and is inhabited by people of the tai, hani, pulang, lahu and wa nationalities. the area is very fertile and green the whole year round. before liberation, the county which had no medical service at all was ravaged by diseases which included malaria, smallpox, plague and dysentry. over 80 percent of the population had malaria and infant mortality took two out of every three babies born. in addition, exploitation and suppression by the reactionary ruling classes was harsh and the people there led a very difficult life.

after liberation, the chinese communist party and chairman mao paid great attention to the health of the nationalities. the central people's government delegation brought a medical team to visit the newly liberated menghai in 1951. the government then allocated special funds and sent medical workers and medical supplies to this area. hospitals, preventive stations, maternity and child care centres and special malaria prevention stations were set up to combat the various epidemic diseases.

but, owing to the interferences of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medicine before the cultural revolution, these services were mostly centred in the cities to the neglect of the needs of the countryside.

during the cultural revolution, the medical workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and put into practice chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". in 1969, following the example of other parts of the country, this county established a cooperative medical service. every year, the commune members pay a small amount for the year-round medical care they receive. this system, which is strongly supported by the commune members, has been rapidly set up at the commune and production brigade level throughout.

many medical workers in the cities and towns have gone to the countryside and hilly regions to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. the county medical department has alloted 70 percent of its medical equipment and funds to units in the countryside. it conducts short-term courses to train barefoot doctors for the cooperative service. all these measures have greatly helped establish and consolidate the present medical network in this county which consists of a county hospital, commune clinics, cooperative service stations in the production brigades and medical workers on duty in the production teams.

the main medical task in this area is to combat malaria. this means distributing preventive pills to around 200,000 people and doing a large number of smear tests. it also means protecting the environment, keeping watch on the mosquito and track of the development of the disease. over 80 percent of this work is done by the one thousand barefoot doctors in the county.

yen yi-chiao, a communist party member and a barefoot doctor of tai nationality, is in the forefront of the fight against malaria. in rain or shine, he studies and traces the malaria-carrying mosquito. now he is able to recognize many kinds of mosquito and is an outstanding medical worker in malaria control.

through the united efforts of the barefoot doctors and government workers for the prevention of epidemics, malaria has been brought under control in the last ten years, and incidence has now dropped to one out of every thousand. smallpox and plague have been completely wiped out.

the emphasis of the work is on prevention. the barefoot doctors often make rounds to the bamboo houses of the tai, the villages of the hani and the hilly homes of the lahu. in the past, minor injuries and illnesses frequently developed into serious cases because proper treatment

was lacking. death often occurred when help was not immediately available in cases of bleeding in difficult childbirth and accidents. this no longer happens.

more than ninety percent of the barefoot doctors, whose training is a socialist new thing that appeared in the cultural revolution, are drawn from the local minority nationalities. they speak the same language as the people and are close to them.. since the barefoot doctors are themselves from the locality, they know the local habits well and are familiar with many regional traditional treatments and medicinal herbs. with their acupuncture needles and a supply of chinese medicinal herbs, these doctors are able to treat many kinds of illness. in over 80 cooperative medical service stations both western and traditional treatments are available. the doctors have used both methods to successfully handle difficult cases such as fractures, rheumatic arthritis and paralysis.

COMMUNE-RUN INDUSTRIES

Commune-, Production Brigade-Run Industries
Thrive in East China County

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 21, 1976)

an east china county has scored remarkable successes in promoting the growth of industries run by communes and production brigades. their total output value has risen 17 times compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

hsiaoshan county, chekiang province, on the coast of the east china sea has long been a big producer of grain, cotton and jute. it has 56 people's communes, a population of 1,000,000 and 40,000 hectares of farmland. its manpower resources favoured the development of commune- and brigade-run industries.

soon after the people's communes were established in 1958, many of them began setting up small chemical fertilizer, insecticide and farm machinery plants. however, owing to the disruption caused by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the total output value of these small plants before 1965 only accounted for 2.8 per cent of the county's total value of farm and side-line production. starting from 1968, such commune- and brigade-run industries grew apace on the strength of the collective economy of the people's communes. in 1975, their total output value rose to 28.4 per cent of the total farm and side-line output value.

in building these industries, the people of the county have persisted in the policy of self-reliance and of expanding the enterprises and improving their equipment step by step, gradually increasing production.

in 1968 the communist party committee of the puyen people's commune set up in an old temple a farm machinery repair shop manned by only seven poor peasants. by diligently applying themselves to learning the techniques they soon became able to repair farm tools for all the production brigades of the commune and to manufacture equipment with their own hands. gradually they expanded the shop into a plant which now covers an area of 2,400 square metres and has 170 workers, 30 machine tools of various kinds and fixed assets worth 300,000 yuan. besides doing machine repairs, the plant also produces radial drills, diesel engines and spare parts of tractors and trucks.

up to now, the commune has set up ten enterprises including a phosphate fertilizer plant, a hardware mill and an electric appliances repair shop. the commune's nine production brigades have also put up 27 enterprises of their own. since 1970, 317 commune-run plants and 2,000 brigade-run have been established in the county.

hsiaoshan county, extending from hilly regions across plains down to the coast, is rich in natural resources. led by the county party committee, the various communes and brigades set up different factories according to the local conditions. hungwei brigade, for instance, which is located in a mountainous area, runs a forest plantation, a livestock farm, a farm produce processing mill and other plants, the income of the enterprises has not only added to the collective accumulation funds but promoted the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. the brigade's gross income this year is 3 times that of 1965.

these commune- and brigade-run enterprises have enjoyed support from the state which in the past five years has allocated special funds for their development.

the growth of such enterprises has also speeded up farm mechanization. compared with 1965, the county's total number of tractors has increased 27 times and that of threshers, 3 times. over 60 per cent of the paddy fields are now ploughed by tractors, while more than 90 per cent of the fields are irrigated and drained by machines. a comprehensive network of farm machinery repair shops has been formed so that all farming machines can now be repaired locally.

the commune- and brigade-run industries have also helped to make full use of the local labour force. a large number of men and women commune members have found suitable work in these enterprises.

ROAD AND BRIDGE BUILDING

Szechwan Province Builds More Roads, Bridges

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 20, 1976)

every county
town and 70 per cent of the people's communes in mountainous szechwan, china's most populous province, now have motor roads.

the immense transportation problems posed by the treacherous cliffs and rivers flowing between deep ravines here were described by the famed tang dynasty poet li po in these words: "cranes have difficulty in flying across and monkeys hesitate to climb."

the annual highway mileage increase in the past decade since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution has been around 3,000 kilometres, and 3,850 highway bridges have been added, accounting for 50 per cent of the total length of highway bridges in the province.

big highway bridges now span the major rivers of tatu, chinsha, chialing, minchiang and fuchiang. altogether 11,000 highway bridges have been thrown across the rivers in the province as a result of mass campaigns launched on the principle of independence and self-reliance.

in addition, several trunk railways have been constructed since liberation and shipping is easier on the yangtze river and its tributaries which have been dredged.

the three bridges now spanning the tatu river near the town of luting mark the different stages of traffic development in this part of the country. the first is an iron chain 130-metre long suspension bridge built three or four hundred years ago. this bridge consisting of planks laid across 13 parallel iron chains, each with 1,000 links, was the only way across the river before liberation, where the reactionary ruling class exacted a toll fee.

the second one is a steel cable vehicular suspension bridge upstream. linking tibet with the rest of the country, the bridge is part of the szechwan-tibet highway built shortly after liberation in response to chairman mao's call: "defy difficulties and work hard to build the highway in order to help our fraternal nationalities excl."

the third one is a reinforced concrete bridge built in 1970. since construction of a pier-supported reinforced concrete bridge over the turbulent tatu river presented many obstacles, the builders, tempered in the cultural revolution, abandoned the traditional method in the spirit of daring to think and act. they adopted a new, propless

cable-hoisting method and completed a 110-metre arch bridge with arched top flanges. as a result, the transportation capacity on this section of the river is three times that before the cultural revolution began and 11 times that for the early post-liberation days.

production brigades and communes in szechwan province are now able to build bridges of up to a hundred metres in length. some counties and places have their own road and bridge builders.

people in various places use locally available materials in building bridges. one of the new ventures in this respect is the use of river pebbles as building material. since the start of the cultural revolution, people in penghsien county in the upper reaches of the minchiang river have used pebbles in building over 1,000 small bridges and culverts. they completed in ten months a 410-metre long highway bridge with 18 spans, each 20 metres in width. the six-metre wide bridge allows double lane traffic.

wenchuan county in the ahpa tibetan autonomous prefecture did not have an inch of modern road before liberation. a cable way suspended across the minchiang river was for pedestrian use only. roads have been opened and bridges built, including a modern steel cable highway bridge, since liberation.

the former wooden bridges and ferry crossings along the szechwan-hunan highway have been replaced by stone or reinforced concrete bridges. in nanchung, an important area in the north, a 776-metre long highway arch bridge, the longest of its kind in the province, has been thrown across the chialing river which separated this area from the eastern part of szechwan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Trade Unions Central Council Chairman
Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 19, 1976)

rita marko, chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions, received here today the visiting chinese workers' delegation led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council.

comrade rita marko gave a dinner this evening in honour of the delegation. vice-minister of foreign affairs reiz malile and secretary of the tirana district party committee ruhi sheqi were present.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania han po was present on both occasions.

the reception and the dinner proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Feted
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of an albanian metallurgical working group led by maqo bleta, vice-minister of industry and mines.

present were ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china.

the working group arrived in peking this morning.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Arrive to Warm Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

prime minister of australia malcolm fraser and mrs. fraser arrived here by air this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished australian guests were accorded a hearty welcome at the airport by chinese premier hua kuo-feng, minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, chairman of the peking women's federation fu yu-fang, chinese ambassador-designate to australia chou chiu-yeh and several thousand people from the chinese capital.

accompanying prime minister and mrs. fraser on their visit are minister for foreign affairs andrew peacock, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet j.l. menadue and mrs. menadue, and secretary of the department of foreign affairs a.p. renouf.

spruced up for the occasion today, the chinese capital greeted prime minister and mrs. fraser with bright-coloured bunting strung over the main thoroughfare and huge streamers draped from tall buildings and carrying the slogans: "a warm welcome to prime minister fraser excl." "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from australia excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and australia excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and australia. prime minister and mrs. fraser were met at the planeside by premier hua kuo-feng who greeted them with warm handshakes. a grand ceremony of welcome was held on the tarmac with the band playing the national anthems of australia and china. in the company of premier hua kuo-feng, prime minister fraser reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

a flourish of lively music and rounds of cheers greeted the honoured guests as they walked around to meet the colourful crowds of well-wishers. youngsters presented joyous dances while others waved bouquets and shouted welcoming slogans in honour of the distinguished visitors. the welcomers expressed the hearty wish that the friendship of the people of china and australia and the friendly relations between the two countries would grow with each passing day. prime minister and mrs. fraser repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgment.

among those greeting the prime minister at the airport were also australian ambassador to china and mrs. fitzgerald, other australian friends in peking, and diplomatic envoys to china from other countries.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and australian prime minister malcolm fraser held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the australian side were: andrew peacock, minister for foreign affairs; s. a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china; j. l. menadue, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet; a. p. renouf, secretary of the department of foreign affairs; and members of the prime minister's entourage b. hill, d. budd, c. g. woodard, d. p. mcelligot and d. kemp.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; lin ping and chu chuan-hsien, department directors of the chinese foreign ministry; wu fan-wu, deputy department director of the foreign ministry; and chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador-designate to australia.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet
Warmly Welcoming Australian Prime
Minister and Mrs. Fraser

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, and mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests accompanying him on the visit.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and yu hui-yung, minister of culture.

the national flags of australia and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

premier hua kuo-feng and prime minister malcolm fraser made speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, premier hua kuo-feng said: prime minister fraser has come from afar to our country for an official visit and this is a big event in the relations between china and australia. though china and australia are far apart, our two peoples have always been friendly towards each other. with the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, relations between china and australia entered a new stage. in the short span of three years or more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have increased steadily, and trade and scientific, technological, sport and cultural exchanges between our two countries have developed rapidly. all this has helped to strengthen our mutual understanding and friendly relations and fully conforms to the interests of our two peoples.

premier hua kuo-feng pointed out: "it is clearly evident to the people of the world that the world today is in great disorder. all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony extends all over the globe. in particular, the superpower that is most vociferous for 'detente,' in its quest for world hegemony, is deliberately squeezing into every opening and making trouble and carrying out expansion everywhere. it has become the main source of a new world war. however, though wildly ambitious, it is essentially flabby. like all imperialists, it is but a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and fierce of visage but faint of heart. the people of all countries will surely be able to frustrate all its schemes so long as they sharpen their vigilance,

strengthen their unity and dare to wage struggle. the people of the world are advancing amidst turmoil. the world situation is excellent and is becoming more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

he said: "china and australia have different social systems and hold differing views on some international issues, but we both stand for the development of our bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we are both concerned for the security of the asian-pacific region and opposed to the seeking of hegemony by any country or group of countries in this region. in recent years, an increasing number of countries in the asian-pacific region have expressed their opposition to the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony in this region. in particular, they have heightened their vigilance against the activities of infiltration and expansion in this region by the superpower that is most clamorous for 'detente.' recently, the governments of australia and new zealand publicly condemned the expansionist behaviour of that superpower. we give this our firm support."

speaking of china's excellent domestic situation, premier hua kuo-feng said: with the enthusiastic support and active participation of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, the great struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is developing in depth successfully. china's industrial and agricultural production and its national economy as a whole are growing steadily.

he said: "we are sure that, through this great struggle, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line will go deeper into the hearts of the people, the revolutionary line in foreign affairs he formulated for us will be implemented still better, and china's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop more rapidly."

premier hua kuo-feng said: prime minister fraser's current visit will not only serve to further enhance the relations between china and australia, but also be conducive to our respective continued efforts to push forward the international situation.

in reply, prime minister fraser said: "i come to peking with the specific objective of deepening the understanding between our two governments and peoples. for the future well-being of our people and of the people of the region

in which we are interested, it is important that we understand each other's hopes and aspirations; each other's viewpoints on the world and regional situations. it is important that we make every effort to improve our understanding of each other." "i strongly believe that action should be taken to improve the mutual understanding of our two countries," he said.

prime minister fraser pointed out: "we approach foreign policy not on the basis of a country's ideology nor its social system, but on its international policies and the way it relates to other countries. what is required is an identification of the common interests countries share with one another. i believe our mutual interests are becoming clearer, and more clearly realised by both of us. the importance to us both of future developments in the asian/pacific region, and the future importance of that region, provides a basis for a working relationship. there is much value in frank communication and discussion. in this way, we can each take account of the real interests of the other. we look for a realistic relationship carrying mutual practical benefits. benefits of that sort are clearly to be seen in the growth of our trading relationship."

he said: "i am aware of china's view that there is 'great disorder under heaven'. in a period of disorder and uncertainty in international affairs, the need for realistic priorities and approaches to security cannot be questioned. the right to decide one's own destiny is perhaps the strongest moving force in all the countries of our region. australia is determined to act in parallel and in concert with others to preserve its national independence. australia is resolutely opposed to the attempt of any great power to dominate others. australia has long supported, including in many practical ways, cooperation between countries of south east asia. in particular, we have built up a unique relationship with the five a.s.e.a.n. countries and attach great importance to it. we support all the a.s.e.a.n. countries in their efforts to ensure that no great power dominates their region. we seek stability and balance in the indian ocean region on which we border. to our north east we seek to build relations of mutual respect and mutual benefit with the newly emerging nations of oceania. with new zealand, and the united states, we are joined in the anzus treaty, by which we have undertaken to act separately and jointly to maintain and develop our individual and collective defence capacity."

after their speeches, a band played the national anthems of australia and china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and australia.

during the banquet, the band played the chinese tune "flower of friendship in blossom, spreading fragrance far and wide" and the australian tune "click go the shears".

among the guests were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and mrs. fitzgerald, other australian friends in peking and foreign diplomatic envoys to china.

present were leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hai-jung, ku ming, hsiao peng, wang yi-chih, kuo lu, liu ai-feng, huang wen, yin tsung-wei, liu hua-ching, shen tu, fu yu-fang, lu ying, hsieh li-fu, wang shou-jen, liu chuan-hsin, wang yao-ting and ting hsueh-sung as well as chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador-designate to australia.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

following is the text of premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the banquet here this evening:

respected prime minister, the right honourable malcolm fraser, and mrs. fraser,
distinguished guests from australia,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that at the invitation of the chinese government, the right honourable prime minister fraser has come from afar to our country for an official visit, which is a big event in the relations between china and australia. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend our warm welcome to the right honourable prime minister and mrs. fraser and all the other distinguished guests from australia.

though china and australia are far apart, our two peoples have always been friendly towards each other. more than a hundred years ago, many chinese working people crossed the vast ocean and settled on the beautiful and richly-endowed land of australia, where they worked and lived together with the industrious and talented australian people and sowed the seed of sino-australian friendship. with the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, relations between china

and australia entered a new stage. in the short span of three years or more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have increased steadily, and trade and scientific, technological, sport and cultural exchanges between our two countries have developed rapidly. all this has helped to strengthen our mutual understanding and friendly relations and fully conforms to the interests of our two peoples. we are sure that prime minister fraser's current visit will make a new contribution to promoting the development of relations between our two countries.

comrades and friends,

it is clearly evident to the people of the world that the world today is in great disorder. all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony extends all over the globe. in particular, the superpower that is most vociferous for "detente," in its quest for world hegemony, is deliberately squeezing into every opening and making trouble and carrying out expansion everywhere. it has become the main source of a new world war. however, though wildly ambitious, it is essentially flabby. like all imperialists, it is but a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and fierce of visage but faint of heart. the people of all countries will surely be able to frustrate all its schemes so long as they sharpen their vigilance, strengthen their unity and dare to wage struggle. the people of the world are advancing amidst turmoil. the world situation is excellent and is becoming more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical tide is not to be stemmed by any superpower, whose trouble-making is doomed to failure. looking ahead, we are full of confidence in the world's future.

friends and comrades,

china and australia have different social systems and hold differing views on some international issues, but we both stand for the development of our bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we are both concerned for the security of the asian-pacific region and opposed to the seeking of hegemony by any country or group of countries in this region. in recent years, an increasing number of countries in the asian-pacific region have expressed their opposition to the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony in this region. in particular, they have heightened their vigilance against the activities of infiltration and

expansion in this region by the superpower that is most clamorous for "detente." recently, the governments of australia and new zealand publicly condemned the expansionist behaviour of that superpower. we give this our firm support. china is a socialist country. it will not be a superpower neither today nor ever in future. as always, we will resolutely stand on the side of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations and continue to fight together with them against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

comrades and friends,

the situation in china is excellent. with the enthusiastic support and active participation of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, the great struggle initiated and led personally by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is developing in depth successfully. china's industrial and agricultural production and its national economy as a whole are growing steadily. a thriving scene prevails in our great motherland; "everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart," and "red flags stream in the wind in a blaze of glory." we are determined to advance on the crest of victory, develop the excellent situation and carry this great struggle through to the end. chairman mao recently taught us: "without struggle, there is no progress;" "can 800 million people manage without struggle? excl." we are sure that, through this great struggle, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line will go deeper into the hearts of the people, the revolutionary line in foreign affairs he formulated for us will be implemented still better, and china's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop more rapidly.

the right honourable prime minister's current visit provides an opportunity for us to exchange views extensively on international issues of common interest and on bilateral relations, and for our australian friends to see something of our country with their own eyes. this, we believe, will not only serve to further enhance the relations between our two countries, but also be conducive to our respective continued efforts to push forward the international situation.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of australia and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and australia,

to the health of the right honourable prime minister and mrs. fraser,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from australia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of friends and comrades present here excl.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

following is the text of speech by australian prime minister malcolm fraser at the banquet here this evening:

premier hua kuo-feng, distinguished chinese friends, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

i want to express my appreciation for the warmth of the welcome provided to us this afternoon, and to all those members of the diplomatic corps who came to the airport to greet us.

i accepted with great pleasure your invitation to visit china. my visit gives us both an opportunity to consider further our developing relationship. i come to peking with the specific objective of deepening the understanding between our two governments and peoples. for the future well-being of our people and of the people of the region in which we are interested, it is important that we understand each other's hopes and aspirations; each other's viewpoints on the world and regional situations. it is important that we make every effort to improve our understanding of each other. a major theme of my visit to china and japan is the need to develop understanding between people with different histories and cultures. i strongly believe that action should be taken to improve the mutual understanding of our two countries. the major exhibition of china's historical treasures that will shortly be going to australia is not only greatly appreciated by australia, but will do much to increase interest in china among australians.

china's historical experience would provide ample justification for her being suspicious of outsiders. but the world changes - and a realistic analysis of current interests must determine attitudes. we approach foreign policy not on the basis of a country's ideology nor its

social system, but on its international policies and the way it relates to other countries. what is required is an identification of the common interests countries share with one another. i believe our mutual interests are becoming clearer, and more clearly realised by both of us. the importance to us both of future developments in the asian/pacific region, and the future importance of that region, provides a basis for a working relationship. there is much value in frank communication and discussion. in this way, we can each take account of the real interests of the other. we look for a realistic relationship carrying mutual practical benefits. benefits of that sort are clearly to be seen in the growth of our trading relationship. modern technology facilitates, and makes more necessary, greater direct personal contact, which can lead to an enduring relationship.

i am aware of china's view that there is "great disorder under heaven". in a period of disorder and uncertainty in international affairs, the need for realistic priorities and approaches to security cannot be questioned. the right to decide one's own destiny is perhaps the strongest moving force in all the countries of our region. australia is determined to act in parallel and in concert with others to preserve its national independence. australia is resolutely opposed to the attempt of any great power to dominate others. australia has long supported, including in many practical ways, cooperation between countries of south east asia. in particular, we have built up a unique relationship with the five a.s.e.a.n. countries and attach great importance to it. we support all the a.s.e.a.n. countries in their efforts to ensure that no great power dominates their region. we seek stability and balance in the indian ocean region on which we border. to our north east we seek to build relations of mutual respect and mutual benefit with the newly emerging nations of oceania. with new zealand, and the united states, we are joined in the anzus treaty, by which we have undertaken to act separately and jointly to maintain and develop our individual and collective defence capacity. i therefore look forward, your excellency, to exploring with you in more detail, our respective views about the challenges confronting us in the present world. i look forward to an exchange of ideas on how stability in our region may be built through cooperation and through the sympathetic support of others working for peace and cooperation. china, like other major powers, has a great task in improving the standard of life of her people. i look forward to hearing about your approach to economic development and to the objectives set by your chairman for china to achieve by the end of the century. i look forward to the opportunity you will be so generously giving me to see that economic performance in action, particularly in the field of agriculture, which is of such basic importance to both our countries, and in which i, myself, have some interest. as china succeeds in this task, her influence

on world affairs will be even greater. how china exercises that influence will be a major factor determining the possibilities for world peace, for the remainder of this century and for the next. in the end, the strength of a country is the resourcefulness and application of its people, and we as governments must always understand that we are the servants of the people, and the people are our masters.

not the least remarkable chapter in a long and proud history in which china has contributed so much to world civilisation, is the great efforts of her people today to build a new society benefiting all its members. it is with the importance of that great endeavour in mind, and in appreciation and gratitude for your invitation and your splendid hospitality that on behalf of my wife and all my party, i propose a toast to chairman mao tsetung, to your excellency premier hua kuo-feng, to all distinguished guests here tonight, and to the growth of understanding between the peoples of china and australia.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and australian prime minister malcolm fraser continued their talks here this afternoon.

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets Australian Prime Minister Fraser

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, and other distinguished australian guests.

at the meeting, chairman chu teh had handshakes with prime minister fraser and other distinguished guests and extended a warm welcome to them for their visit to china. then he had a friendly talk with them.

present at the meeting were distinguished australian guests andrew peacock, minister for foreign affairs, s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, j.l. menadue, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet, and a.p. renouf, secretary of the department of foreign affairs.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, lin ping and chu chuan-hsien, department directors of the chinese foreign ministry, and chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador-designate to australia.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Malcolm Fraser and Party Attend Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

australian prime minister and mrs. malcolm fraser and other distinguished guests from australia saw the modern revolutionary ballet "ode to yimeng" here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished australian guests at the soiree were chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs; yu hui-yung, minister of culture; and liu chuan-hsin, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the ballet by the china dance drama troupe drew warm applause from the distinguished guests. at the end of the performance, prime minister and mrs. fraser and other distinguished guests stepped onto the stage and warmly shook hands with the ballet dancers and presented them a basket of flowers.

the performance was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, prime minister and mrs. fraser toured the palace museum and the summer palace in the company of the chinese foreign minister. this afternoon, mrs. fraser visited the peking art handicrafts studio in the company of fu yu-fang, chairman of the peking women's federation.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Egyptian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao met here this afternoon with salah el-abd, ambassador of the arab republic of egypt to china who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

present were chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

Ambassador of Arab Republic of Egypt Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

salah el-abd, ambassador of the arab republic of egypt to the people's republic of china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Toulouse National Chamber Orchestra Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

the toulouse national chamber orchestra of france headed by first violin georges armand left peking for home by air this evening at the end of its friendly performance tour of china.

it was seen off at the airport by lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and jean soulier, minister-counsellor of the french embassy here.

Peking Press Welcomes French National Toulouse Chamber Orchestra

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

peking press today enthusiastically welcomed the performance by the visiting french national toulouse chamber orchestra in articles praising the friendship between the chinese and french people.

today's "people's daily" carries a review by shih tsu entitled "melodious music, profound friendship". it praises the experienced french orchestra for its virtuosity and, in particular, "the harmonious ensemble of the instrumental sections as a whole."

"in sound effect," the article says, "it has achieved an artistically brilliant, clear and pure timbre."

the article points out that the orchestra draws warm applause for its "serious musical approach and delicate style."

"the peking audience was particularly delighted when the french musicians played wholeheartedly and with deep feelings for the chinese people, the chinese music 'song of liberation'", says the article.

"the chinese audience was grateful to the french musicians for bringing the friendship of the french people for the chinese people as the concert hall rang with the fluent strains of a familiar tune," the article says.

the article points out: "china and france are far apart, separated by rivers and mountains. but a profound friendship has been established between the two peoples, and further consolidated and developed through reciprocal visits since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1964. the current visit by the toulouse chamber orchestra has made new contributions to the friendship between the people of the two countries. may the precious flower of friendship between the chinese and french people remain forever in full bloom excl."

the "kuangming daily" carries an article "new flower of sino-french friendship" by yin yuan, warmly congratulating the orchestra on its success.

the article points out that the peking audience has gained a further understanding of the time honoured french music through the orchestra's presentation of musical pieces by french classical composers couperin, leclair and rameau. "their conscientious performance displays the french musicians' love for the traditions of their own national music."

the article praises the twelve musicians of the toulouse orchestra for their skilful performance and harmonious tonal colour. "their strict training finds expression in tonal control, rhythm, tempo and musical interpretation."

"friendly contacts and traditional cultural exchange between the people of china and france date back several centuries," the article says, "the current visit by the national toulouse chamber orchestra has not only strengthened the cultural exchange between china and france, but also made beneficial contributions to enhancing the friendship between the people and musicians of the two countries."

the orchestra led by first violin georges armand was warmly received when it paid a visit to the central philharmonic society in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Ensemble Feted in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 19, 1976)

the romanian ministry of national defence gave a farewell banquet today in honour of the visiting chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble.

the banquet was attended by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian army; major general constantin olteanu, deputy director of the military affairs department under the central committee of the romanian communist party; major general victor voichita and colonel ilie ceausescu, deputy secretaries of the supreme political council of the romanian army; and dumitru ghise, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and military attache of the chinese embassy li yung-chin were also present.

in his speech major general g. gomoiu warmly congratulated the chinese p.l.a. ensemble on its successful performances in romania. he pointed out that the performance tour of the chinese p.l.a. ensemble has made contribution to the promotion of friendship between the fraternal peoples and armies of romania and china. he asked the chinese ensemble to convey the warmest and most cordial regards of the romanian army and people to the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung.

cheng hsi-wen, leader and political commissar of the chinese ensemble, warmly congratulated the romanian army and people on their great victory achieved in socialist construction and in the struggle to defend their country's independence and sovereignty under the leadership of the central committee of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu. he expressed the deep conviction that the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania will be further consolidated and developed.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. at the end of the banquet, major general g. gomoiu presented souvenirs to the chinese ensemble.

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Concludes
Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 20, 1976)

the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble, led by cheng hsi-wen, deputy director of the political department of the p.l.a. peking units, left here for home today after concluding a friendly performance tour of romania.

bringing back with it the profound sentiments of friendship of the romanian army and people to the chinese army and people, the ensemble was seen off at the airport by major general victor voichita, deputy secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces and concurrently head of its department for propaganda and culture; major general iosif pricop, deputy head of the same department; and other high-ranking officers of the romanian army.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and military attache of the chinese embassy li yung-chih were also present.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a farewell banquet at the end of the ensemble's friendly performance tour of the country.

among those who attended the banquet were major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and concurrently secretary of the supreme political council; lieutenant general ion suta, first deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; major general constantin olteanu, deputy director of the department of military affairs under the central committee of the romanian communist party; and colonel general nicolae militaru, commander of the bucharest garrison.

ambassador li ting-chuan, ensemble leader cheng hsi-wen and major general gomoiu spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, ambassador li ting-chuan thanked the romanian government for its cordial concern and warm reception for the chinese p.l.a. song and dance ensemble during its performance tour of romania. he said: "the successful visit of the chinese p.l.a. song and dance ensemble to romania fully embodies the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two fraternal armies. this sincere revolutionary friendship is built up on the basis of genuine marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

speaking on the occasion, cheng hsi-wen said that in the days of the chinese ensemble's performance tour of romania, "we are glad to have seen that the romanian people, closely rallying round the central committee of the romanian

communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, continue to give full play to their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle and persevere in their revolutionary principle of hard struggle and independence. consequently, they have made great achievements in socialist construction and displayed their firm will and resolve in the struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. to defend its motherland and consolidate national defence, the romanian army is now constantly strengthening military training and raising political consciousness ready at all times to wipe out the invading enemies. all this has left a deep impression on us." he said he would bring back the profound sentiments of friendship experienced in romania to the chinese people and army.

in his speech, major general gomoiu paid a glowing tribute to the deep ideological content of the performance given by the chinese p.l.a. song and dance ensemble, which manifested the immense love of the chinese army and people for the chinese working class, the chinese communist party and its leaders and great motherland. he continued: "the performance tour of the chinese p.l.a. song and dance ensemble in romania constitutes a link in the chain of friendship between our people and the great chinese people and a concrete manifestation of the friendly relations between our two parties, two peoples and two armies."

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere from start to finish.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Men's Handball Team Concludes Visit to Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jun. 19, 1976)

the chinese men's handball team led by li ta-wei left here today for cameroon after a ten-day friendly visit to senegal.

during its visit in this country, the chinese team played two official matches with the senegalese men's handball team and two friendly matches with regional teams. the fine sportsmanship and excellent skill of both the guest and host teams were warmly applauded by the spectators.

joseph mathiam, senegalese minister of youth and sports, and babacar fall, president of the senegalese federation of handball, watched the matches on separate occasions.

the senegalese minister gave a reception yesterday in honour of the chinese team.

the chinese team toured some cities and visited some sports installations and an experimental garden of fruit trees. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan gave a reception on the evening of june 17 for the chinese team.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: South African People Can Neither Be Deceived Nor Subdued

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

the brutal atrocities of the south african racist regime in savagely repressing demonstrating black students is another monstrous crime committed by the reactionary south african authorities against the azainian people. this has aroused great indignation and strong condemnation from the people of other african countries and the world over, says the people's daily in a commentary today.

the commentary entitled "the south african people can neither be deceived nor subdued" reads in part as follows:

vorster and his ilk once raised a great hue and cry about "reconciliation". he professed internally that he would "improve" racial relations in south africa and bring about "reconciliation" between the white and the black. he said, externally he would pursue a "friendly" and "good neighbourly" policy. how sweet are his words, but soon afterwards he exposed by his own deeds his "reconciliation" scheme and his true features as a player of counter-revolutionary double tactics. the sanguinary repression of the black students by the vorster regime once again proves that the racists will never give up their reactionary rule easily.

the just struggle of the black students of johannesburg is not an isolated incident. it is a reflection of the strong dissatisfaction with the reactionary racist system of the azanian people who have long been subjected to racist oppression and exploitation. it is also a reflection of the increasingly awakening of the southern

african people. the national liberation movements in southern africa have made tremendous progress in the past year and more following the collapse of the portuguese colonial rule. facing this excellent situation, one superpower is trying its utmost to protect its vested interest in africa and stabilize by every means the vorster regime's position; while the other superpower styling itself as "the natural ally" of the african people is meddling in every way and eyeing with hostility, trying desperately to build its spheres of influence in southern africa. the black students' struggle in the biggest city of south africa has not only pounded violently the criminal rule of the south african racist regime but also gives a powerful reply to the schemes and intrigues of the superpowers.

the bloody suppression of the unarmed black students by the vorster regime shows how isolated the racists are among the azanian people and exposes at the same time the weak and decadent nature of the reactionary regime which is armed to the teeth. where there is oppression there is resistance. the south african people can neither be deceived nor subdued.

the raging flames ignited by the african students in the soweto township of johannesburg have swiftly spread to other cities of south africa in the past three days. at the same time, their just struggle has won wide sympathy and support from the organization of african unity, leaders of african countries and the african press, thus demonstrating their powerful strength in the united struggle against the enemy. the perverse acts of the vorster racist regime will only accelerate its own doom.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Sanguinary Suppression Cannot Extinguish Flames of Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

thousands of high school students held demonstration in the black township of soweto on the outskirts of johannesburg on june 16 to protest against the decision of the south african authorities to make afrikaans, the white minority rulers' language, a mandatory language in black schools. ignoring the just demand of the students, the south african authorities blatantly dispatched large numbers of policemen to savagely suppress the demonstrators, giving rise thereby a shocking massacre.

the bloody atrocities have aroused great indignation among the broad masses of the black people. defying

brute force, the black people fought heroically against the armed policemen with stones, sticks and iron bars and set fire to some government buildings and vehicles. the south african authorities were thrown into a panic and the ring-leader of the racist regime john vorster declared that he wanted law and order maintained at all costs and continued to send army and policemen, helicopters and armoured cars to suppress the black people. it was reported that nearly 100 people were killed and over 1,000 people wounded in the past three days. at present, the anti-violence struggle has swiftly spread from johannesburg to other areas and won support from people of various circles. a gigantic struggle against racism is now in full swing.

the just struggle of the south african black students is a new development of the southern african people's protracted struggle against south african racist domination. the vorster racist regime of south africa has promulgated more than 100 acts including the "racial segregation acts" and "pass law"; pursued the extremely brutal policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and deprived the black people in south africa of all rights and freedom in the political, economic and social fields, reducing them to an inhuman existence. they are cruelly suppressed whenever they resist even mildly. the south african authorities perpetrated the "sharpeville massacre" in march 1960, when over 70 african people who demonstrated against the "pass law" were killed. but the more sanguinary the oppression the stronger the resistance. despite of the brutality of the south african authorities, the anti-racist struggle of the black people continued to develop and mount daily. 65,000 workers of durban, the biggest port in the eastern part of south africa and the second largest industrial city of the country, held a month long strike at the beginning of 1973. it paralyzed industrial production, transportation in the port and municipal administrative work. workers strikes were held wave upon wave in the last few years and african people of other strata also rose to fight the reactionary policies of the racist regime.

the students of soweto explicitly pointed out in the struggle that "it's not the language, it's the system." this fully shows that the daily awakening masses of the black people have come to realize the truth that the liberation of the black people of south africa can be achieved only by overthrowing the racist system.

the just struggle of the south african black people have won wide sympathy and support from the people of other african countries and the world over. leaders of the organization of african unity and of african countries and the african press have in the last few days vehemently condemned the sanguinary atrocities of the south african racist regime and expressed resolute support for the black people's anti-violence struggle. the kenyan paper

"standard" points out that the brutal and revolting incident "must be condemned by the whole world in the strongest possible terms". the ghanaian supreme military council pledged in a statement its support to the struggling africans in south africa. the statement points out that the atrocities of the white minority regime of south africa show that it "can only maintain itself in saddle by increasingly brutal repression."

facts have fully proved that the struggle against the south african racist regime is a common struggle of the african people. this struggle has once again demonstrated the powerful strength of the african people in their united struggle against the enemy. the raging flames of the anti-racist struggle of the south african people can never be extinguished. the perverse acts of the vorster regime will surely bring about stronger resistance from the south african people and accelerate the doom of this reactionary regime.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: New Tsars and New Aristocrats

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

"the new tsars and new aristocrats" is the title of an article by tai shan-hung, member of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army, carried in the "people's daily" today. excerpts from the article read:

in the soviet union today, there is not only ever greater difference but also more and more acute opposition between physical and mental labour. intellectual aristocrats and the like naturally consider themselves superior to others, while physical labour is considered lowdown work. such decadent ideas as "study in order to become an official" and despise for the working people are wide-spread.

obviously the steady widening of the difference between physical and mental labour and the continued generation of group after group of new aristocrats who despise physical labour are a concrete expression of the all-round capitalist restoration in the soviet union. the arch-criminals who have brought about this situation are none other than the new tsars. the schools and especially the higher learning institutions in the soviet union today are the hothouses for the rearing of bourgeois intellectual

aristocrats. the soviet revisionists ruthlessly poison the minds of youth in these institutions with such revisionist rubbish as using knowledge as capital and to study in order to be an official, and enforce "special education for young talent".

those who have the opportunity to enter institutes of higher learning and special schools are first of all sons and daughters of the bourgeoisie. higher education for sons and daughters of the working people is vilified by the soviet revisionists as "futile labour like sowing seed on the stone". offsprings of some working people who are admitted into professional and technical schools are only trained to be skilled wage-workers for creating surplus value for the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. new bourgeois intellectual aristocrats have mushroomed in the soviet union for a long time as a result of the wide spreading of revisionist rubbish by brezhnev and company through various channels and the adoption of all kinds of measures to intensify bourgeois rights.

the opposition between physical and mental labour is always a reflection of class antagonism, and this is also true in the soviet society. owing to the perverse acts of the brezhnev renegade clique, the gap between a handful of bourgeois intellectual aristocrats on the one hand and workers and peasants engaged in physical labour on the other has become wider and wider in the soviet union today. this grave situation cannot but aggravate class antagonism and arouse ever stronger discontent and resistance among the broad masses of the soviet working people. sooner or later the soviet people will rise in struggle to overthrow the reactionary rule of the brezhnev renegade clique, re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the soviet union and abolish all conditions for the breeding of bourgeois intellectual aristocrats.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Agricultural Delegation of Ugandan Government Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1976)

the agricultural delegation of the ugandan government led by p. f. kunya gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present was w. s. k. matovu, ugandan ambassador to china.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere or friendship, p.f. kunya and hao chung-shih toasted the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of uganda and china and the friendly relations and co-operation between the agro-technicians of the two countries.

in the past few days, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, kwangchow, tachai and linhsien county. delegation leader p. f. kunya and some delegation members will shortly leave peking for home.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Holds Emergency-Meetings on South African Atrocities Against Black Students

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 19, 1976)

the south african racist authorities' genocidal massacre against the african students and people was strongly condemned by the representatives of various countries, especially those of africa, asia and latin america, at the emergency meetings of the united nations security council held last night and today.

the council, in a resolution adopted at the end of the deliberations, recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the south african people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination. it strongly condemns the south african racist regime for the massive violence and killings, and expresses its profound sympathy to the victims of the barbarous slaughter.

it reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security, and calls upon the vorster racist regime urgently to end violence against the african people and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination.

the council was called into session at the request of the african group at the united nations. mrs. angie brook-ran-dolph of liberia spoke first as chairman of the african group. she said the african group condemned the atrocities by the pretoria regime which had resulted in the death of hundreds of innocent people, and renewed its unswerving solidarity with the masses of the african people in south africa who are joining the growing uprising against the apartheid regime. she called upon the security council and the international community to take bold and positive action against the racist regime of south africa.

david sibeko, representative of the pan-africanist congress of azania, said that an unparalleled wave of resistance by azanian people against the vorster regime was rising. the racist regime would be overthrown sooner or later, he said.

thami mhlambiso, representative of the african national congress of south africa, said that the vorster regime today was faced with an uprising which would inevitably erupt. he said that the illegal apartheid regime must be wiped off the face of the earth. "the struggle of the african children and students, who are being dastardly murdered by the south african police, must be seen as part and parcel of the general struggle of the african people against a racist settler regime", he noted. he said he was convinced that the struggle of the oppressed peoples of south africa would further develop.

abdeliatir rahal, representative of algeria, said that the persistence and the participation of growing numbers of people in the struggle showed that a revolutionary situation was developing. the joining in of some white students with blacks showed that at least a portion of the white population in south africa was aware of the dangers inherent in apartheid.

salim a. salim, representative of tanzania, said that the recent incidents in south africa indicated that the vorster regime would go to any lengths. it was acting out of fear because it knew that one day it would be crushed. the african people would not tolerate the apartheid regime of pretoria that was daily oppressing them.

blaise rabetafika, representative of madagascar, pointed out that the vorster regime was using violence and repression to maintain white racist domination in south africa. such a policy could only lead to confrontation between the exploiters and the exploited.

jaksa petric, representative of yugoslavia, said that the active resistance of the people in soweto and its spread to other townships throughout the country represented an important step forward in the fight against apartheid. nothing would stop the rising fight by the south african people.

iqbal a. akhund, representative of pakistan, said that the protest demonstration by the south african people had assumed the proportions of a popular revolt against the vorster regime. they were protesting the subjugation imposed on them by white racists. this was "sharpeville reenacted on a larger scale".

chinese representative lai ya-li said, "the soweto incident is the most serious incident of barbarous slaughter created singlehandedly by the south african racist regime since the sharpeville massacre of 1960; it is also a most flagrant provocation against the azanian people and the entire african people."

he added, "it will be utterly futile for vorster and his like to try to subdue the just struggle of the azanian people by bloody massacre. it will inevitably arouse the people of azania and the whole of africa to more vigorous resistance with boundless indignation and to further unity and struggle by all effective means until the south african racist regime is completely buried."

he stressed, "the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the azanian and other southern african people in their just struggle against racism and colonialism and for national independence and liberation. the chinese delegation maintains that the security council must immediately take action strongly to condemn the atrocities committed by the south african racist authorities and to mete out the necessary punishment to them, to enjoin on them to stop immediately their persecution and repression of the african people, and to call upon all states and the people of the world to give active support to the just struggle of the azanian people against racism and for liberation until they win complete victory."

romanian representative ion datcu said that romania strongly protested against the heinous crime committed by the vorster regime against the south african people. the international community must warn the vorster regime to immediately cease its oppression and stop its apartheid policy.

olof rybeck, representative of sweden, said that the african people's protest demonstrations were part of the struggle of the people for liberation from exploitation.

gibson r. zimba, representative of zambia, said that over the past 30 years, the white minority racist regime of south africa has consistently defied the international community and intensified its racist oppression by introducing many laws subjecting the black people to the status of second-rate citizen. the south african authorities' repression would only increase the black people's determination to fight for self-determination and freedom.

speaking at the meetings, the representatives of guyana, panama, lybia, benin, cameroon and some other countries also supported the azanian people's struggle against the racist vorster regime and condemned the south african authorities' brutal atrocities.

a representative of the racist vorster regime made an untenable argument to vainly defend its ruthless repression against the black people and to distort the situation in south africa. his lies and fallacies were strongly refuted by the representatives of tanzania, the pan-africanist congress of azania and the african national congress of south africa as well as the chairman of the african group of the united nations.

the u.n. council for namibia issued a statement yesterday denouncing the racist south african regime for its barbarous massacre of the south african people.

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FOREIGNIZATION

The Traitorous Behavior of Worshippers of Things Foreign As Viewed from Li Hung-chang's Navy Building

by

the workers' historical research group of the turbine workshop of Wuchang Shipyard and the Department of History of Central China Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1976)

The three decades from the sixties to the nineties of the 19th century were what the Manchu government called the period of "new government" for "self-improvement" and "enrichment." This "new government" is described in history as the foreignization movement. Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hung-chang and other hangmen who owed their rise to the suppression of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolutionary movement wanted to continuously rely on foreigners, foreign rifles and foreign guns and suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people that rose one after another so as to uphold the reactionary rule of the feudal ruling class already in a tottering state. The three decades in which the advocates of foreignization practiced were precisely the three decades in which they betrayed the nation in exchange for high positions, and carried out fraudulents deals that brought loss of rights and indignities to the nation.

Among the advocates of foreignization, Li Hung-chang was a notorious representative. With his foreignization activities taken as a whole, the building of the Peiyang Navy lasted longest and was the most expensive. Flaunting the signboard of "self-improvement" and "enrichment," he vociferously peddled the slavish comprador philosophy. He thought that provided he prostrated himself at the feet of foreigners and obtained machinery and ships from foreign aggressors, he could build a navy for "self-improvement"

and that provided he set up and operated some factories and mines with the support of foreign aggressors, he could attain "enrichment." He brazenfacedly declared that in order to enable China "to translate the desire for self-improvement into reality, the important thing is to buy additional warships." (Movement for Foreignization, Vol. II) In order to buy additional warships, it was necessary to spend more money on the purchase of warships from other countries. He even held that "China will never be able to see the day of self-improvement without buying armored vessels." ("Memoranda to the Emperor" in Collected Works of Lord Li Wen-chung, Vol. 36) As Li Hung-chang saw it, without the "armored vessels" of foreign aggressors, the Chinese people could never achieve self-improvement. Therefore, in his pactice of foreignization, the first thing was the need to buy "armored vessels" from foreign countries.

Marx pointed out that money-making was "the motive that set capitalist production in motion." (Das Kapital, 1953 edition, Vol, II, p. 43) For the sake of turning China into a market for dumping their military merchandise, the imperialist powers contended to be the first in selling their scrap bronze and iron to Li Hung-chang. Of the 22 ships in the Peiyang Navy, 17 were bought from foreign countries. Li Hung-chang bought at a high price from the British Armstrong Plant eight mosquito ships--so-called "armored vessels with guns of bigger caliber capable of making bombardment also at places with shallow water" ("Memoranda to the Emperor" in Collected Works of Lord Li Wen-chung, Vol. 35) all of which were patched together with wornout engines and steel plates. Even Li Hung-chang himself could not but admit that "a number of vessels formerly bought from a British plant are inlaid with steel plates and have to be repaired twice a year." (Correspondence of the Navy, Vol. I) In less than two years, the iron plates of their hulls were so eroded by rust and the parts of their engines were so impaired that they had to be sent to Shanghai to be overhauled by Yeh-sung and Johnson companies at a high price.

Even the three ships called "Ting Yüan," "Chen Yüan" and "Chi Yüan" which were advertised by Li Hung-chang as "strong weapons for attacking and resisting the enemy" (Movement for Foreignization, Vol. III) were riddled with defects. Warship "Ting Yüan" was originally scheduled for delivery in July 1882, but because the shipyard cheated on work and materials used, it had to be sent back for repairs, and a test-run was not made until the spring of 1883. The fast ship "Chi Yüan" had "its boiler and rudder taken up one third of the whole length of the ship, and if a hole is drilled through the thin plate at the bottom, water would rush in and the whole vessel may sink." It can be seen that the vessels bought at that time were either wornout or out of date. Although the other five ships were said to be home-built, "all iron and steel materials and parts were indented from Europe." (Correspondence of the Translation Bureau, Vol. 17) Wornout engines were also bought at a high price and put together by craftsmen from foreign countries.

For the sake of equipping the Peiyang Navy, Li Hung-chang also ran a large-scale ammunition industry, and at the same time bought large numbers of foreign rifles and foreign guns from the West. Therefore, according to the description of a foreigner, "all round the year, many agents came in a stream from various regions and islands to the Viceroy's Office in Tientsin.

Among them, some sold rifles and guns, some sold torpedoes...some brought with them all kinds of fantastic and crazy inventions of the era, and some brought with them plans with patent rights that guaranteed the massacre of one million enemies per minute without any danger to the user." There were really things of all descriptions. Such munitions which Li Hung-chang bought from other countries on a large scale were in most cases just scrap bronze and iron comprising "bullets that could not be loaded into rifles and shells that could not be fired by guns." Some shells which were loaded with waste cotton were also bought by this fetishist of foreign munitions Li Hung-chang for equipping the Peiyang Navy. It is not difficult to see that besides for hoodwinking self and other people and for show, this Peiyang Navy armed with such foreign trash could hardly be used for "self-improvement" or for "guarding against the insults of foreign powers."

This was not all for in the name of building a navy, the advocates of foreignization also borrowed on a large scale loans from foreign countries and carried out in a big way capitulationist and traitorous activities. From 1873 to 1887, Li Hung-chang borrowed from foreign aggressors the sum of over 20 million taels of silver in the name of "raising funds for building the Navy" alone. Through these loans and unequal treaties, the aggressors gradually controlled and colonized China.

As regards "enrichment," this was also nothing more than another name for selling out national resources. Tseng Kuo-fan, a hangman in the suppression of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution and other chieftain of the advocates of foreignization, advocated that "in the excavation of coal, the excavators of other countries should be borrowed for the eternal profit of China." Li Hung-chang even held that in regard to coal, iron and copper, should the foreign aggressors "press for excavation, their experts could be hired according to circumstances to run things on a trial basis under official supervision." They all stood for relying on the machines and techniques of foreign aggressors to exploit China's natural resources. They embellished such traitorous behavior as "for the eternal profit of China." Actually, they ushered in the wolves into our house, and permitted the imperialists to worm their way into the hinterland of China to plunder our natural resources in the name of helping us build railroads and promote mining and shipping.

Under the command of Li Hung-chang's capitulationist and traitorous line, worship of things foreign and national betrayal became the "fashionable behavior" of the advocates of foreignization. Governor Liu Ch'uan-ming of Taiwan sold out the Chilung Colliery. Chang Chih-tung permitted foreign aggressors to run enterprises in China and actually put up the rights to railroad construction for ten years on mortgage. Nevertheless, Li Hung-chang, chieftain of the advocates of foreignization brazenfacedly professed that these traitorous activities were "profitable" to China.

Through more than three decades of the activities of the advocates of foreignization, more than 100 factories were illegally set up by foreign aggressors in China. About 80 percent of coastal and inland navigation were controlled by the aggressors. These foreign ships could navigate in China's inland waters free from obstruction, and they shipped away plenty

of timber and mineral resources. Abundant national resources were taken out of China, and large consignments of foreign goods were brought into and dumped on the hinterland. The important of merchandise increased more than three times ad valorem. The import of foreign consumer goods sharply increased from 51 million taels of silver in 1864 to more than 160 million taels of silver in 1894. During this period, the import of opium increased from 30,000 centners to over 40,000 centners, the import of cotton yarn increased from more than 30,000 centners to more than 700,000 centners, and the unfavorable balance of trade amounted to over 50 million taels of silver each year. This was the result of the "search for enrichment" by the faction for foreignization.

The "new government" of the advocates of foreignization at all times advertised "self-improvement" and "enrichment." However, after three decades, what did they get? The people were increasingly impoverished and the country became weaker and weaker and was ever more colonized. Regarding the "armored vessels" bought and the "new army" trained under their line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal, even Li Hung-chang could not but admit that "they are of some use for suppressing bandits at home but could not be counted upon for guarding against the insults of foreign powers."

Sure enough, after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, the Peiyang Navy was completely destroyed. The defeat suffered in the 1894 War completely ripped off Li Hung-chang's veil of "self-improvement" and "guarding against the insults of foreign powers" and laid bare the repulsive features of this imperialist vassal. Li Hung-chang squandered away much national wealth to buy on a large scale "strong vessels and poweful guns," "sharp weapons for resistance against enemies" and "installations for building machines," but instead of making China rich and strong, he had brought greater disasters to the Chinese people. After the defeat of China in the 1894 War, the signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki led to the ceding of Taiwan, a territory forming an indivisible part of the fatherland, and the payment of indemnities to the amount of over 200 million taels of silver, thus further pushing China into the painful abyss of colonialism and semi-colonialism.

It can be seen that what the advocates of foreignization called "self-government" was nothing more than to procure weapons from foreign capitalism for suppressing the people's revolutionary movement at home so as to strengthen the reactionary rule of the Manchu government and consolidate the strength and standing of the advocates of foreignization. This not only thoroughly exposed the traitorous essence of Li Hung-chang's call for foreignization, but also showed at the same time that there was no way out for those who depended on foreign countries and trailed behind foreign capitalism at a snail's pace.

History is a mirror of reality. Before the great cultural revolution, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing had ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to push a capitulationist line of worshipping things foreign and national betrayal, and to publicize the slavish comprador philosophy that "it is better to buy than build ships, and it is better to charter than buy vessels," thus seriously impeding the development of China's shipbuilding industry. During the great cultural revolution, after he was

criticized by the broad revolutionary masses, he had vowed that he would "never reverse the verdicts." However, not long after he resumed work, he whipped up on a large scale the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and brought out again the slavish comprador philosophy and capitulationism that had been discredited by criticism long ago. He clamored that "it is necessary to ship out more things to barter for the latest and best equipment of other countries" so as to realize his so-called "modernization in four fields." He also said that "this is most reliable" and "a major policy." This actually meant pinning the hope for the realization of "four modernizations" on the "alms" of imperialism, and was a vain attempt to rely upon selling abundant national resources to trade for so-called "latest and best equipment" of other countries.

If we work according to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador philosophy, we would merely depend on foreign countries. What China can build and develop will not be built and developed, and as a result, China's industry will revolve around the baton of other countries and trail behind the foreigners at a snail's pace. This can only realize colonialism, but can never realize socialist "modernization in four fields" in China.

What Teng Hsiao-p'ing advertises as "the most reliable" and "major policy" are nothing more than a refurbished version of Li Hung-chang's "self-improvement" and "enrichment" based on worshipping things foreign and showing blind faith in foreign countries. Similar to Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also a simon-pure advocate of foreignization. However, both history and reality tell us that there is no way out in worshipping things foreign, showing blind faith in foreigners and relying on other countries. Only the road of developing our own industry by maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is the sole way out for the development of China's national economy. "The Chinese people are ambitious and capable, and they are bound to overtake and surpass the advanced world levels in the near future."

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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

From Confucius' "Anxiety" to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Theory of "Crisis"

by

Li Shih (黎 矢)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1976)

Confucius, the founder of the restorationist faction, advocated "believing in and loving the ancients." He held that the old laws and institutions were "beautifully adorned" and "grand," and excellent. The quality of education was also high. Even if people of old times made mistakes, their mistakes were superior to those of contemporary people. And what about today? All things were unpleasant to the eyes. He would even swear at the wine cup with its four corners missing, saying that "this toy is in no way like a wine cup!" He said with an anxiety-ridden heart: "Nowadays, many people do not cultivate their personal character, do not pursue knowledge, are unwilling to practice the good ways they have learned, and do not think of correcting their mistakes (against the rites of Chou). These things worry me very much!" To him, the morality and knowledge of people of today had in all respects declined, and in fact, "the present is not as good as the past." Confucius felt the fact that the world had degenerated to such an extent was rooted in the fact that "public morality is not what it used to be." Therefore, he decided to correct the thought of people by conducting education, giving lectures to his disciples and training group after group of propagandists who wholeheartedly followed him in practicing restoration and reversal of verdicts. He planned to make a breach in education first. From there, he would extend his influence so that the "ways of ancient kings" and "the rites of the Duke of Chou" would be gradually restored and the society would be brought back to the slavery system.

History is mirror of reality. A dissection and analysis of Confucius--who took the stand of the slave-owner class, displayed a frenziedness from showing anxiety for the present to loving the ancients, from praising the ancients to denouncing the present, and from denouncing the present to restoration--can give us enlightenment in recognizing the true look of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party, Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Determined by their bourgeois nature, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles also start from their anxiety for present-day education to whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. In face of the excellent situation of the proletarian revolution in education, they lament that the present schools "take theory lightly" and"pay no attention to learning culture." This is the "major crisis." From their anxiety for the present they hanker after the past. They say: "There were also achievements in education before the great cultural revolution." At present the worker-peasant-soldier university students "are politically and vocationally not as good as those

of the secondary technical schools of the past." From their yearning for the past, they dream of restoration and declare that "it is necessary to reverse things." They want to run old schools to bring up spiritual aristocrats and "steel their heart and risk their lives to work for this."

The zealots for restoration of today make a fuss about education, they impose various charges on us. What is most bitter to them and makes them feel "critical" is what they call "taking theory lightly" and "paying no attention to learning culture." Speaking of theory, we have first to find out what sort of theory is referred to. Toward what the restorationists call "theory," we not only "take it lightly" but also despise it, hold it in contempt and discredit it by criticism. For example, in our study of history, we must take lightly and criticize the idealist "policy of making concessions," "theory of class conciliation," the concept that hero makes history, etc., which had corrupted the people for a long period of time in the past. Speaking of the Marxist revolutionary theory, we will in accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent teaching to strive to look for a stand, viewpoint or method from it, and strive to master it and make use of it to guide our thought and action. The education conducted by the old universities in the past never paid so much attention to Marxist theory as we do today.

The learning of culture must also be analyzed in this way. During the seventeen years under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the method was to learn by rote, and what were learned were dregs of which "90 percent are useless and the other 10 percent, distorted." ("The Task of Youth League," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXI, p. 254) Naturally we must criticize this. However, we adhere to the historical materialist viewpoint in the study of history, critically inherit the legacy of historical culture, and in accordance with the principle of "making the past serve the present," study all things that are of value to the development of human thought and culture. As to the method of study, we persistently link theory with reality and pay attention to fostering the ability to analyze and solve problems. Our way of studying cultural knowledge in a vivid and lively way today was not found in the universities of the past.

The age Confucius lived in was precisely a period of major changes in social institutions. These changes were no doubt pleasing and exceedingly good to the newly emerging landlord class, slaves and common people, but Confucius, the spokesman of the slave-owner class on the decline, lamented that "propriety is ruined and music lost," and that "the moral degeneration of the world is getting worse day by day," as though this was a "crisis." Today, although Teng Hsiao-p'ing lives two thousand years after Confucius, since they are both diehards standing for restoration, regression, vengeful counter-attack, their characters are in common. This provides us with an experience: Anything which makes the restorationists feel worried and unbearable is precisely what is pleasing to us revolutionaries. Whenever they feel that a "crisis" or their impending "doom" is approaching, it is precisely the time of the vigorous progress of our cause in victory.

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CONTINUED REVOLUTION

Ode to the Broom

by

Shu Ch'en (舒琛)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 6, 1976)

Chairman Mao has several times spoken about the function of the broom as a metaphor of revolution. Chairman Mao says: "Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." He also says: "Our broom is the Communist Party, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army." ("The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan")

The broom--an appropriate metaphor of revolution. Its spirit and quality are really praiseworthy!

In the hands of the proletariat, it has a definite aspiration--to destroy the old world and build a new one. All along, it remains faithful to the accomplishment of its historical duty--to sweep away the dust and rubbish of the old world. It is the theory of "there is no construction without destruction" in the true sense of the term. "Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction." Put "sweeping" first, and in the process, you have "cleanliness." Sweeping means destruction, criticism and repudiation. It means revolution. "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean." This requires the broom to display its force, sweeping away all the filthy refuse. The old world perishes in the process of "sweeping," while in the same process, the new world comes into being; it is by way of "sweeping" that the change of the old face into a new look is accomplished. It has the spirit and style of conquering all dust and rubbish. In the face of dust and rubbish of all descriptions that pollute the earth, it always pounces upon them, fighting hand-to-hand in direct confrontation. It possesses the virtue of revolutionary realism and the continuous fighting spirit. It never harbors the illusion that a gust of wind will somehow rise and blow all the filthy dust and rubbish away, but always works sweep by sweep and patch by patch. With its strong arm swinging, the old things perish and new things are born.

The revolutionary broom is definitely of fabulous power. Imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, the three big mountains of no small height, have been swept away by it. Such "monstrous" exploiting classes of no mean proportions have been thrown by it onto the garbage pile of history one after another. Chiang Kai-shek's army of eight million of no meager size could not escape the consequence of defeat under the magic force of its iron arm. The handful of counter-revolutionary desperadoes staging the T'ienanmen Square riot with daggers and three-sided knives, of no less fierceness, were utterly unable to withstand its mild strike--even

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, their general back-stage boss has also been swept away? This really is: "Rolling back the enemy as we would a mat," "our force is irresistible, away with all pests!"

Our praising the broom means praising the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Is not the great proletarian cultural revolution participated by hundreds of millions of armymen and people and launched and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself a giant iron broom? The ten years of revolution stand for ten years of sweeping. It has dispelled the two garbage piles of the anti-Party cliques of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and cleared away the dust of the bourgeois reactionary ideology and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing--what a spectacular revolutionary scene this is!

It is over the vast motherland repeatedly swept by it that the resplendent blossoms of socialist new things are contending with one another! The great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is the continuation and deepening of the great cultural revolution as well as an iron broom. Each revolutionary mass movement is a big clean-up by the revolutionary iron broom with its awe-inspiring force. The socialist society still bears the "birthmarks" of the old society. The old dust and rubbish still remain, while new dust and rubbish keep on appearing. This calls for sweeping unceasingly and repeatedly. Even after one hundred years or one thousand years, revolution is still necessary. There is still need to go on sweeping and thus the broom cannot be disposed of!

Chairman Mao says: "China has a vast territory, and it is up to us to sweep it clean inch by inch." ("The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan") Each revolutionary should form a bristle of the revolutionary broom in the great struggle to destroy the old world and build a new one. He should move in complete accord with the swing of the revolutionary broom, carry forward the spirit of going ahead bravely without looking back and conquering all enemies. We should go all out in the continued revolution and sweep away all the pests in the world!

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Penetratingly Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Persist in Making the Department of Arts Take Society As the Factory

by

the Mass Criticism Group of Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 3, 1976)

At the First Congress of All-Russia Educational Work, Lenin pointed out: "The cause of our schools is likewise a struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie. If we openly declare that schools can be divorced from life and from politics, this is a lie." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XVIII, p. 69) Chairman Mao taught us: "The departments of arts should take all society as their factory." Under the guidance of the educational revolutionary thoughts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, with our school persistently reforming the department of arts and the teachers and students going deep into reality to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, gratifying achievements have been made in bringing into play our combat role in the three great revolutionary movements.

However, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing took the lead in whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. He fabricated all sorts of absurd argument in educational circles, negated the revolution in education and slandered taking society as the factory by the departments of arts as "not learning culture." To sum up the rich experience of the departments of arts in taking society as the factory and further clarify the great significance of requiring the departments of arts to take society as factory is essential in deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and further beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Meanwhile, it can also enable us to ascertain the direction, inspire our will to fight, carry out better the work of reforming the departments of arts and win new victories in the educational revolution.

A Strategic Measure for Training a Generation of New People

Perseverance in making the departments of arts take society as factory is a strategic measure for implementing Chairman Mao's instruction that "the youth should put the firm and correct political orientation above all else," and training and bringing up Red-and-expert successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The bourgeoisie advocates that the school can be "divorced from politics" and "divorced from life" and is "a place purely for the importation of knowledge." This is a lie. As a matter of fact, the bourgeoisie itself has no faith in this, and it always puts bourgeois politics above all else and uses the school to train subservient and capable slaves for the bourgeoisie.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, to meet the need of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and company vigorously pushed the revisionist educational line and tried their utmost to peddle such trash as "intellectual culture first," "vocational work in command," "studying in order to become officials," etc., and to train spiritual aristocrats geared to their needs. As a result, in the former departments of arts there appeared many strange phenomena: The students of philosophy studying materialism neglected class struggle; those studying surplus value in Das Kapital fell for "san-tzu i-pao"; the students of literature did not sing the praises of the workers, peasants and soldiers but fell for so-called integrity of Western writers; the students of world history did not criticize the idealist conception of history but worshipped those so-called heroes making history. These chilling facts are the evil consequences of the revisionist educational line.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, these phenomena underwent fundamental changes. The teachers and students of the departments of arts persisted in taking class struggle as the main course of study, works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as fundamental teaching materials, the workers, peasants and soldiers as teachers and the three great revolutionary movements as the classroom. Every year, an average of one-third to one-half of time was spent in the factories or the countryside to join the workers, peasants and students in seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and criticizing the bourgeoisie, revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all descriptions of the exploiting classes. They studied the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, discussed and criticized Water Margin, studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and took part in the Party's focal tasks. Every term the students spent one and a half to two months of time in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They also invited the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to recount family history and village history and conduct education in classes and class struggle. The workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary cadres were invited to talk about the real-life struggle and the two-line struggle in factories and villages and to conduct education in ideological and political line. The revolutionary predecessors were also invited to recount the heroic deeds of their brave fighting in those years of revolutionary war, thus greatly raising the teachers and students' awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution and strengthening their consciousness in combating and preventing revisionism and transforming their world outlook.

To do away with the "idea that foreign languages call for special treatment," the teachers and students of the foreign languages department went out of campus and headed for factories and villages to conduct open-door education. Practice made them realize that despite the special features of foreign languages, they could not be accorded special treatment and should also persist in taking class struggle as the main course of study, put ideological transformation above all else, and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants.

In July last year, torrential rains fell for days on end at Huangpo village. The river water level rose rapidly, and a section of a river

embankment was in danger of being washed away by the torrents. The teachers and students conducting open-door education there unhesitatingly jumped into the water. Together with the local poor and lower-middle peasants, they formed, arm in arm, a human wall. The embankment was strengthened, thus holding the torrents in check and keeping the embankment intact.

After graduation, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of arts consciously abolished the idea of bourgeois rights and played the role of promoters of progress for narrowing the three major differences. Some students resolutely asked for permission to leave the city for the countryside. They didn't want to become cadres but wanted to work as peasants.

After graduation, the students of the 1970 class of the philosophy department and the students of the economics department volunteered to return to the mess halls and boarding houses to work as cooks and service personnel.

After the PLA students were sent back to their units upon graduation, they applied on their own initiative for transfer so that they could go to the frontierland to support construction.

These facts fully show that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the liberal arts students of the socialist new-type colleges are not what the students of the old universities could compare with.

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those advcates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles have absurdly said that the worker-peasant-soldier students "are politically and vocationally not as good as those of the past." This is sheer slander.

In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, the old schools promoted bourgeois politics and trained bourgeois spiritual aristocrats to serve capitalism. The proletarian schools not only cannot embrace but must also destroy such politics. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is so attached to bourgeois politics that he wants our socialist new-type colleges to turn the clock back. This fully exposes Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister motives in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We can never be fooled but must continue to advance along the direction charted by Chairman Mao and train students into workers with socialist consciousness and culture, so that they can be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The Road That Must Be Followed in Order To Give Play to the Combat Role of the Departments of Arts

Lenin taught: "Our schools must make the people participate in this struggle to overthrow the exploiters in the period of study." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 355) Perseverance in making the departments of arts take society as factory is a road that must be followed in order to give play to the combat role of the departments of arts in the struggle in the ideological sphere.

The former departments of arts confined their students to tall buildings and spacious courtyards and required them to engross themselves in study and read lifeless books. The students were forced to swallow up those piles of old papers of "famous, foreign and ancient" people. For over a dozen years and even several decades, they did not see how the workers worked, how the peasants tilled land and how commodities were exchanged, nor did they hear the storm and thunder of class struggle. Now that we take society as factory, we actually work against the revisionist educational line of the old colleges of liberal arts. We conduct teaching in close conjunction with the tasks of real-life struggle and bring into play the combat role of the departments of arts, thus making positive contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, studying the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, criticizing Water Margin and studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the teachers and students of the departments of arts went deep into the midst of factories, villages, army units and shops on a broad front to join the workers, peasants and students in study, in criticism and in fighting. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the teachers and students of various departments of arts successively headed by Huangp'o, Chinmeng, Chunghsiang, Hsiangyang, Sui, Hungan, Tsaoyang, Ich'eng and other counties to participate in the movement to popularize Tachai-type counties. They became a propaganda team, a work team and a fighting team active on the forefront of agriculture. For the sake of providing rural basic-level cadres, backbone theorists and educated young people with reference books for the study of political economy, the teachers and students of the economics department collectively compiled and published the book, Study a Bit of Political Economy -- The Part Dealing with Socialism. The students of the 1973 class studied Engels' "Problems on French and German Peasants," Lenin's "On the System of Cooperation," Chairman Mao's "On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation," and other works. They joined the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sui county and Hsiangyang in linking social investigations with the serious study of the economic problems of socialist agriculture. They put forward some suggestions and played a definite role in boosting the local movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Because the departments of arts took society as factory, played a combat role in the struggle in the ideological sphere and dealt effective blows to revisionism and the bourgeoisie, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing harbored great hatred toward them and hurriedly jumped out to attack them. But the greater their opposition, the more they show that we have followed the right road. We must further give play to the combat role of the departments of arts and make contributions toward deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The Fundamental Way To Grasp Real Skills

Chairman Mao pointed out: "There is only one kind of genuine theory in the world. It is theory drawn from objective reality and proved out in objective reality." ("Rectify the Party's Style of Work") With the departments of arts taking society as factory, and schools and society keeping in close

touch, the worker-peasant-soldier students are not divorced from reality in the course of study and are able to study theory on the basis of reality and apply theory to practice. It is exactly through this process of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge that the students' ability to analyze and solve problems is cultivated, thus enabling them to acquire real skills for serving the people.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles vigorously slander open-door education and that the departments of arts should take society as factory as "not taking study as the main task," and "not paying attention to learning culture" and as "practice--practice--practice," and "slighting theory." Facts are a most forceful rebuttal to this fallacy.

Is the practice of taking society as factory by the departments of arts a matter of "not taking study as the main task" and "not paying attention to learning culture"? Fundamentally not so. The question lies in what kind of culture is learned and how to learn it. Chairman Mao teaches: "A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." ("On New Democracy") In class society, culture partakes of class nature. Different classes have different cultures. Moreover, culture is exploited to train successors to a given class, so as to uphold its own rule. What kind of culture was learned in the departments of arts in the old universities? It was "feudal, capitalist and revisionist" culture or "famous foreign and ancient" culture learned in tall buildings and spacious courtyards. It exerted a deep poisonous influence on the teachers and students. Such culture is precisely what the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people want to criticize in depth and forsake.

In the practical course of taking society as factory, the teachers and students of the departments of arts persist in integrating theory with practice. They have not only studied theoretical knowledge but also brought forth original ideas on many problems.

For instance, when the teachers and students of the philosophy department joined the workers, peasants and soldiers in the battle to criticize Confucius' "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and Lin Piao's "theory of genius," they raised the question, "Do slaves have philosophy?" Through study, criticism and research, they fully affirmed the standing of the laboring people in the history of philosophy, and started to reform fundamentally the old history of philosophy as a branch of learning. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on reversing the reversal of history, the teachers and students of the history department joined the workers, peasants and soldiers in deepening the criticism of the idealist conception of history, namely, "heroes make history," and the reactionary "policy of making concessions," through a series of movements such as the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the study of the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the criticism of Water Margin. The history which took emperors and princes, generals and ministers as the main body was changed into history which took the laboring people as the main body.

The teachers and students of the Chinese language department went at different times to seven prefectures, 47 counties and over 60 factories, army units and shops in the whole province to conduct open-door education. They passionately plunged themselves into the three great revolutionary movements and wrote novels, essays, revolutionary stories and other work of literature and art, such as Chanting Yingshan, Story of the Red Children, Unpredictable Changes on the Docks, etc., which reflect the three great revolutionary movements to warmly eulogize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and mold the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The facts show that persistence in making the departments of arts take society as the factory, linking relaity with the study of theory and culture and using theory to guide practice and serve reality is entirely in conformity with the Marxist line of knowledge and the needs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is also entirely possible for us to learn properly the theory and culture needed by the proletariat. The aim of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing in whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and opposing open-door education to make the departments of arts take society as factory is to make a vain attempt to restore the domination of schools by the revisionist educational line in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, and to negate the educational revolution and the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This is what we can never permit. We must carry the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end and penetratingly expose and thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line!

* * *

WORKER-MILITIA

Peking Worker Militia Strengthened in Struggle Against Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

the capital's worker militia, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, is taking an active part in class struggle and in defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the capital of the great socialist motherland, under the leadership of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party.

in the first week of april, the well-organized militia, fully aware of the class and two-line struggles, rushed to tienanmen square on the order of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and frustrated the counter-revolutionaries' attempts. many advanced units have been cited for their meritorious deeds at tienanmen square done in close collaboration with the people's police and p.l.a. guards.

in the new high tide of criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind, the party organizations of those advanced units have again studied chairman mao's directive: "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily". linking this directive with the concrete realities they fully realized the paramount importance of this directive in guiding the militia to play its role in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in co-ordination with the people's liberation army in the acute and complicated class struggles. the party secretaries of these units are attaching great importance to militia work and expanding and strengthening the militia.

members of the party committees of many organizations have joined the militia in their studies and in the criticism against teng hsiao-ping. they have summed up and popularized the experiences of the advanced militia units. the party committee of the capital iron and steel company sponsored study classes for militia cadres above the rank of platoon leaders to study the marxist-leninist theses on class and two-line struggles and chairman mao's scientific thesis regarding the existence of the bourgeoisie within the party. they also invited outstanding persons who were cited in putting down the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square to make reports so that others could learn lessons by negative example from the incident. armed with revolutionary theory, the militia cadres now have a clearer picture of the changes in class relations in this period and a deeper understanding of the nature, target, task and future of

socialist revolution. they have become more conscientious in their work to oppose revisionism and prevent its emergence and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. inspired by chairman mao's important directives, the militia of the portable housing workshop of the peking timber mill and those of the peking number one machine tool plant held mass criticism of teng hsiao-ping's criminal attempt to cancel all militia activities in factories and enterprises. the peking timber mill dispatched 10 militia teams to various centres in the society to help in educating youngsters, frustrate the enemies' sabotage and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. in these activities they received new training organizationally, politically and militarily.

the factories and mines in peking have combined the work of the militia, public security and fire extinguishing services. outstanding people in the cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the movement to study the theory on proletarian dictatorship and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind have been promoted to leading posts in the militia. the peking post office has set up a joint defence committee with other organizations so that they can promptly pool their forces if the need arises.

the militia of the peking february 7 rolling stock plant has held four sessions of anti-aircraft machine-gun training with excellent results.

the party committee of the peking number two textile mill pays special attention to the role of women and now 43 percent of the militia cadres at this mill are women.

the military competence and political consciousness of the capital's militia have been raised in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to beat back the right deviationist wind, and many militia units have strengthened their patrol and sentry work.

YOUNG CADRES

Northwest China County Trains Young Cadres from Among Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 21, 1976)

party organizations at all levels in yehcheng county in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region have paid great attention to training young cadres from among minority nationalities since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. now the county's young cadres account for some 40 per cent of the members of the party committees at the county and commune levels.

among the 603 secretaries and deputy secretaries of party branches at production brigades in the county, are 225 young cadres whose age is below 30.

like other counties in the country, the party committee of the yehcheng county, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, was organized in line with the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. in the county party committee, there are veterans of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the liberation war in the 40's, middle aged cadres who took part in the land reform and the collectivization of agriculture in the 50's and young cadres who have come to the fore from the ranks of the red guards in the early stage of the cultural revolution.

26-year-old milikh tohti, former secretary of a brigade party branch, is now a standing committee member of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. after she was promoted to the leading post, the deputy secretary of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee studied with her lenin's teaching "without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement." he urged her to read and study conscientiously and arm herself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and encouraged her to keep the fine qualities of the labouring people. she continues to study and reads something in marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's works every day, and is strict with herself in her day-to-day work. she often goes to the grassroots to take part in productive labour.

in the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, she roundly criticized teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, by taking examples from the concrete class struggle in her own village since the collectivization of agriculture.

idris nur, son of a poor peasant of uighur nationality, became a red guard early in the cultural revolution. when he was elected to be standing committee member of the yehcheng county party committee in 1971, he was just 22 years old. working with meng ching, a veteran secretary of the county party committee, at a backward production brigade, he learned modestly from the local veteran cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants, made serious investigations and aroused peasants to actively grasp class struggle. he was successful in helping promote the progress of revolution and production and thus in improving the backward state of the brigade. last year, the total grain output of the brigade increased 40 percent over 1974, and it became one of the county's advanced units in learning from tachai.

yehcheng county has achieved good grain harvests for 7 years running and sold 107,000 tons of grain and 13,500 tons of cotton to the state in the period under review. not only the people's life has greatly improved but also the dictatorship of the proletariat has been steadily consolidated.

MODEL EDUCATIONAL YOUTH

Young Girl School Graduate -- A Fine Example
for Chinese Educated Youth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

"I belong to the northern wilderness" said 24-year-old chen yueh-chiu when she was dying of cancer. she asked to have her ashes brought back to the frontier area of northeast china where she had worked for six years after her graduation from a junior middle school. she is praised as a fine example for millions of educated young people in china.

a report of her exemplary deeds was recently carried in papers and broadcast on radio in peking.

chen yueh-chiu came to yenwotao marsh in a county in what used to be known as the northern wilderness from ningpo, a city south of the yangtze river, in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside." in this part of the country the lowest temperature goes to between 30 and 40 degrees below zero centigrade.

yenwotao marsh had been a deserted place overgrown with brush and brambles. in 1958, a group of demobilized soldiers of the people's liberation army, went there in response to the party's call. they worked hard and long and turned the centuries-old wilderness into a vast expanse of fertile land. some laid down their lives in the reclamation work. chen yueh-chiu often visited the tomb of the martyrs to express her determination to learn from the heroic spirit of struggle of the revolutionary forerunners who had helped open up the border area.

at first chen yueh-chiu was assigned to the work of raising pigs on a farm, later to be a barefoot veterinarian. with the solicitude and help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, she excelled in any job she undertook. she joined the communist youth league in 1970 and was admitted into the communist party in 1975.

chen yueh-chiu regarded doing the veterinary work well as a way of breaking with traditional ideas and striving for the cause of communism. there had never been a woman veterinarian there before. "you are a young woman. you should not be doing this job," somebody remarked to her. chen yueh-chiu criticized this backward attitude. she eagerly sought advice from experienced veterinarians and soon learned over 30 methods of preventing and treating diseases that afflict pigs, horses, cattle and domestic fowl. she learned to identify and use a number of medicinal herbs, acquired the skills of acupuncture treatment and became an outstanding local barefoot veterinarian.

apart from her day-to-day veterinary work she voluntarily carried animal feed on shoulder poles and cleaned out pigsties. more than 300 pails of water a day were needed for feeding the livestock. she often brought up from the well 60 pails of water at a stretch.

chen yueh-chiu deeply loved the border area and the poor and lower-middle peasants there. there was one old stockman who lived alone in a small room near the stables. chen yueh-chiu often helped him tidy up his room, wash and mend his clothes and quilts. animal tender liu kuei-ying's husband went out lumbering on the hills in winter. braving strong wind and snow, chen yueh-chiu carried water for the family for four months.

some colleges went to yenwotao marsh in july 1973 to enroll new students. the peasants recommended chen yueh-chiu for study. she told them: "i'd rather study in the countryside which is the best college of all."

in the last six years of her life, chen yueh-chiu read through the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution" and the "dialectics of nature". she studied these deeply in connection with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, keeping a diary and notes on her reading that ran to more than 100,000 words.

in the spring of 1974 the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius brought a new upsurge to the learn-from-tachai campaign on the yenwotao marsh where there was a strong desire to build up conditions for producing high, stable yields. chen yueh-chiu and other comrades plunged into the efforts to remake nature. she and a young man slung a big basket of earth on a shoulder pole between them. the basket was too heavy and the pole broke under the load. they replaced it with a new pole and went on with the work. she did not confide in anybody that she had frequent acute abdominal pains.

in summer her abdominal pains became increasingly frequent and more and more acute. nevertheless, she made still higher demands on herself. on july 24 that year she handed in a letter of application for admission to the party in which she voiced her resolve to become a genuine proletarian vanguard fighter, dedicated to the cause of communism.

leading comrades and others who eventually found out chen yueh-chiu's condition, urged her to go to a central hospital for a thorough medical examination. afraid this would affect her work, she left for a hospital 40 kilometres away, in the morning, and hurried back in the afternoon. her comrades were greatly

concerned about her and often seized the tools from her hand. leading comrades suggested to the kitchen staff that they prepare for her tempting but easily digestible food. they urged her to rest and treatment. chen yueh-chiu told leading comrades and others: some forerunner fighters of land reclamation laid down their lives while opening up this tract of land. i've a minor ailment, what does it matter? people must have some revolutionary spirit."

when the autumn harvesting started, chen yueh-chiu took up a sickle, ready to work with other comrades in the fields. they tried to dissuade her, advising her to rest. she said: "how can i stay behind? joy in the work relieves my pain."

leading comrades saw that she had not recovered after a long period of treatment and that she continued to do manual work although ill. they ordered her to stop all work and return at once to her home town for further examination and treatment in a big hospital.

she left the northern wilderness with reluctance. clasping the hands of her comrades, she said: "i'll be back in a short time. i am bound to come back."

chen yueh-chiu returned to ningpo city south of the yangtze river and waged a tenacious struggle against her disease.

early in january last year she was referred from her home town ningpo to a shanghai hospital. after a careful medical examination, a doctor diagnosed her case as a "late stage of cancer of the sigmoid colon with widespread dissemination".

the revolutionary fighter chen yueh-chiu did not lose heart. in the hospital she was full of confidence for the communist cause and showed no sadness. once, another patient asked about her case. she answered: "intestinal cancer", adding with a smile: "it is nothing to be afraid of. i'll go back to the northern wilderness all the same."

a surgeon who performed the first major operation removed three tumour nodules. he said with great admiration: "i've never seen such a resolute girl."

the news of chen yueh-chiu's grave condition spread to heilungkiang. the party branch of the section where she had worked promptly sent wu feng-ying, a communist and deputy secretary of the youth league branch, to visit her in shanghai. later one of the comrades who had worked with her was sent to attend her in the hospital. the party committee sent a leading comrade to shanghai to convey sympathy to chen yueh-chiu and her

family. she was deeply moved by the party organization's attention and it made her miss even more the border area of the motherland which had helped her mature.

chen yueh-chiu was able to get about a little and eat steamed rice, but the disease spread. in another attempt to save her, the surgeons performed another operation. when they asked her opinion, she said: "if i undergo this operation, can i go back to the northern wilderness?"

both the operation and medicines could not hold back the dissemination of the cancer cells.

a group of her comrades went to visit her. she said with deep emotion: "we've studied and worked together for eleven years of which the six years in the northern wilderness have the greatest significance. i wanted so much to go back there with you. but now i am dying. i hope you'll continue to be pathbreakers right to the end." she presented the political and vocational books she had bought during her six years in the border area as souvenirs to other comrades who would carry on the work in the countryside.

chen yueh-chiu's condition worsened drastically and her breathing became difficult on april 2. at the last moment of her life she asked tsao li-ping, the comrade who had attended her day and night, to convey her only wish to the party organization: "be sure to send my ashes to the place where i belong -- to the northern wilderness."

at two o'clock in the afternoon, chen yueh-chiu came out of a coma and looked up at a portrait of chairman mao on the wall, speaking her last words: "long live... chairman mao excl. long live... the communist party excl."

at 40 minutes past 6 o'clock on the morning of april 3, chen yueh-chiu, a good daughter of our party and a revolutionary educated youth nurtured by mao tsetung thought, died at the age of 24.

the comrades of the northern wilderness felt great sorrow at her death, as if they had lost a dear one. chen yueh-chiu's lofty and admirable spirit has encouraged people to fight on. the committees of the party and the communist youth league at the farm where she had worked called on other comrades to learn from her. the party committee assigned special personnel to bring her ashes back to the northern wilderness. a solemn memorial meeting was held for her at yenwotao marsh. her ashes were interned in the tomb of the revolutionary martyrs who had opened up the area.

LITERATURE AND ART

Thriving Literary and Art Creation in Anhwei Province

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 21, 1976)

various forms of the creative arts -- literature, film, drama, music, fine arts, photography -- are flourishing more than ever before in east china's anhwei province thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

more than 100 long and short novels were turned out by professional authors and worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers last year.

since the start of the great cultural revolution, art work in the province has given prominence to the class struggle, the two-line struggle and the heroic deeds of the worker-peasant-soldier masses during the period of socialist revolution. many also extol the great cultural revolution.

the mass activities in artistic creation in the province have left behind the old situation in which artistic creation was monopolized by only a few professional authors and bourgeois intellectuals who were divorced from the worker-peasant masses and from productive labour. the worker-peasant masses now not only create material wealth but wealth of the spirit as well.

last year, in the medium-sized city of pengpu of the province nearly 10,000 people took part in poetry writing. they wrote 40,000 folks songs and poems, held 400 poem recitals and composed 148 revolutionary songs. living in the heat of the practical struggle, the amateur worker-peasant-soldier artists draw on the numerous advanced people and deeds in their ranks which are an inexhaustible source for creating heroic worker-peasant-soldier images.

yin kuang-lan, the well-known woman peasant folk singer, has since the start of the great cultural revolution, composed a great number of songs in praise of the great cultural revolution and new socialist things. her songs are full of revolutionary spirit, strongly grounded in real life and rich in native colour. the collection of her songs "sing the praises of the red sun" has been published and is distributed in all parts of the country.

a contingent of professional and amateur authors with workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force has been formed in the province, involving nearly 6,000 people engaged in artistic creation, 80 per cent of whom are young people. the author of the novel "story about

the compound" is a young man matured in the great cultural revolution. the feature film adapted from his novel has been shown all over the country during the last two years.

the professional authors often go to factories, mines and the countryside to live and do physical labour alongside the workers and peasants from which they draw political nourishment and find subjects for their creative work in the heat of struggle of the socialist revolution and construction. some bring along their own work to improve on after hearing the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

in the past few years, the province has been holding annual meetings at which professional and amateur authors exchange their experience in their creative work.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service Develops in Central China Commune

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 22, 1976)

loyuan people's commune in hupeh province, central china, has made outstanding progress in its cooperative medical service over the past ten years.

today, the health conditions of the local peasants have been markedly improved and the incidence of endemic and common diseases has dropped fifty percent over the past ten years while the outbreak and spread of current diseases have been controlled throughout the commune. the local barefoot doctors made a general physical check up and administered treatment for endemic and women's diseases eight times in the past ten years, healing 1,500 patients. large-scale disease prevention work is effectively carried out in every village and production team in accordance with local farming seasons.

the commune has established a medical and health service network. the commune has a hospital, each of the 18 production brigades has a clinic, and each of the 153 production teams, a dispensary, while there is a health centre for every 20 families and a barefoot doctor for every 10.

at present, the absent rate at the commune has dropped to three percent while grain output has more than doubled.

an example was the no. 7 team of the tuchiatsun brigade. in the spring of 1966, there were influenza cases in the team. as a result, only four people among the team's 37 families could take part in collective productive labour. in that year, 27 families borrowed money. the state gave the team a credit loan of over 2,000 yuan and provided it with four tons of grain. since the establishment of the cooperative medical service, the team has strengthened its ability to prevent and treat diseases and improved the health conditions of its labour force. grain output of the team has increased three times and it has sold surplus grain to the state every year.

its cooperative medical service is financed by the sum of one or two yuan paid by each commune member yearly, plus a subsidy paid from the brigade's collective fund. local barefoot doctors treat common and recurrent diseases with both traditional chinese and western medicine. they grow chinese herbs to manufacture medicines of many kinds. commune members are given entirely free medical treatment at the production team health centre and pay five fen as registration fee at the brigade clinic. serious cases are transferred to the commune hospital. the service is created by the commune peasants to fight disease by relying on the collective strength, a pioneering institution by the working people to take over the position of medicine.

before the cooperative medical service was started, a poor peasant's son suffered from serious illness. to pay for treatment the peasant sold a sheep and borrowed 15 yuan. his son died and all his money was gone. after the cooperative medical service was started, his daughter was also stricken by a serious illness, but this time barefoot doctors gave her emergency treatment and cured her and all he had to pay was the registration fee.

the barefoot doctors, who come from the poor and lower-middle peasants, take part in collective productive labour. they go on their rounds of the villages to treat patients and serve the peasants. communist chin hsiang-kuan, a deputy to the fourth national people's congress, is a barefoot doctor. for the past ten years he has called on his patients going from door to door at all times of the day or night. to cure a patient affected with multiple neuritis for thirteen years, he called on his patient seventy times.

before liberation, the labouring people in the mountainous loyuan area led a miserable life and could not afford to see a doctor. one village of 27 families was reduced by disease and poverty to five families at the time of liberation.

after liberation, in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized", the poor and lower-middle

peasants there began to run their own credit co-operatives to get rid of usurers, organized their own supply and marketing co-operatives to get rid of profiteers, and established agricultural co-operatives and later people's communes to free themselves from the threat of poverty. but under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line on medical and health work, the rural areas were still deficient in doctors and medicine for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", large numbers of city doctors went to the countryside to work and help train barefoot doctors and run the cooperative medical service. the commune's cooperative medical service was established by the end of 1966.

the cooperative medical service has developed in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two roads. the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping also slandered this socialist new thing and wanted to see it cut. the local people said: "the cooperative medical service is fine indeed. we will fight to the finish anyone who tries to cut it."

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Wheat Harvest in North China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 22, 1976)

yuncheng prefecture, a major wheat producer in north china's shansi province, has gathered the best harvest in its history. the total wheat output being ten per cent more than that of last year, a good harvest year. high yields have been reaped on many stretches of its 360,000 hectares and a large number of communes and brigades with high yields have come to the fore. this has been achieved by surmounting various kinds of natural adversities.

since last winter, the yuncheng prefectural committee of the chinese communist party has sent more than 10,000 cadres to the rural areas to mobilize the masses for vigorous criticism of revisionism and capitalism. in the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt, the cadres and commune members have once again conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions, criticized the counter-revolutionary

revisionist line pushed by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and further deepened the idea of farming for the revolution. the communes and brigades completeo winter wheat sowing in good time after overcoming water-logging. timely manure application was carried out and the field was rolled for overwintering. wheat field management was strengthened and wells were sunk in many places this year. this played a big role in combating the long dry spell and ensuring the normal growth of the wheat.

the mass experimental groups in the prefecture's over 3,000 brigades have actively conducted experiments on and research into new wheat strains on both paddy and dry fields. at the same time, they vigorously popularized new agro-techniques. when the wheat was at the milking stage, they worked with the commune members at spraying potassium dihydrogen phosphate and other chemical elements to good effect.

FISHERIES

China's Hsisha Islands Report Good Spring and Summer Catches of Fish

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 22, 1976)

china's hsisha islands, one of the major fishing grounds in the south china sea, reports good spring and summer catches. up till may 15, the total output of aquatic products increased 118 percent over the corresponding period last year. of these, catches of sea turtles doubled while those of shell fish more than tripled.

the hsisha islands are rich in marine resources. since the victory of the self-defence fight in 1974, production has been excellent and bumper harvests have followed one on another. and the fishermen, taking class struggle as the key link, have displayed an indomitable revolutionary spirit. because of strong winds and low temperature this year, the fish schools stayed in the deep waters. nevertheless, the fishermen of the hsisha islands fought the storms and waves to make good catches.

after the start of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind, the fishermen criticized the reactionary fallacies spreaded by teng hsiao-ping that "the present is not as good as the past". they have repudiated these fallacies with examples of the great changes that have occurred on the islands since the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the victory of the self-defence fight. the criticism has spurred on the fishermen to make bigger catches. for example, the twenty girl crew on the haiou "march eighth" created a new daily output record in a 80 h.p. trawler around the islands.

before the fishing season set in this year, the hainan administrative regional party committee formed a command post to direct fishing operations around the hsisha islands. some 50 members were drawn from among the leading cadres of the counties and communes and technicians. the leading cadres at various levels went to the production front to work and live with the fishermen. they acted as commanders and fighters at the same time.

the people's liberation army units stationed on the islands sent out various kinds of teams to serve the people. some treated the sick while others helped repair boats. the fishermen carried guns while working with nets so as to closely cooperate with the p.l.a. armymen in carrying out patrols to defend the coastal areas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and australian prime minister malcolm fraser continued talks here this afternoon.

this morning, prime minister and mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming dynasty tombs, in the company of hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. in the afternoon, mrs. fraser visited the peking no. 5 kindergarten in the company of chang han-chih, wife of chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Australian Colleagues

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

peking press circles gave a reception this evening in honour of the australian press corps covering prime minister malcolm fraser's visit to china.

among the guests were david barnett, the australian prime minister's press secretary, and mrs. j. chey, cultural counsellor of the australian embassy here.

lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", and john leonard jost, senior political reporter of the "age", expressed the belief in their toasts that the current visit by members of the australian press would promote mutual understanding between the people of the two countries and friendship between fellow pressmen of the two countries.

present were leading members of press organizations in the chinese capital and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, including wang shou-jen, chao ti-sheng, yen hung-liang, shih hai-yun and wang li-hsing.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

First Handball Match Played between China and Cameroon

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jun. 21, 1976)

the men's handball teams of china and cameroon played their first friendly match here yesterday afternoon.

among the 5,000 spectators were felix tonye, cameroonian minister of youth and sports; hamadou moustapha, vice-minister of finance; adolphe pachong, vice-president of the national assembly, and hegba marcel, president of the cameroonian handball federation.

chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan also watched the game. a welcome ceremony was held before the match, at which the teams of the two countries exchanged pennants and souvenirs. the match played in the rain proceeded in a warm and amicable atmosphere. the players' bravery and tenacity and fine sportsmanship were received with acclamation. the cameroonian team won the game 13:8.

the chinese team arrived here on june 19 on a friendly visit to the country.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Canadian Fresh Water Fisheries Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly conversation yesterday with a canadian fresh water fisheries delegation led by dr. w. faulkner, head of the fish resources branch of the fresh water institute under the department of the environment.

hsiao feng, director of the aquatic products bureau under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, was present at the meeting.

the delegation, which arrived on june 16, visited people's communes, held forums with chinese fisheries workers and toured places of historical interest in the chinese capital.

the delegation left here yesterday evening on a study tour of other parts of china before returning home.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of an ethiopian government trade delegation led by dr. ashagre yigletu, permanent secretary and acting minister of commerce and industry of the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia.

among the guests were fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in his toast, li chiang warmly praised the government and people of ethiopia for achieving heartening progress in a series of social reforms and in actively developing the national economy.

he wished the government and people of ethiopia continuous new victories on their road of advance. li chiang expressed the conviction that the current visit by dr. ashagre yigletu would surely enhance the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote new development of friendly co-operation and trade relations between the two countries.

in his toast, dr. yigletu said: the ethiopian people are waging their struggle against feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism. the success of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction is an encouragement for the ethiopian people's struggle.

both ethiopia and china belong to the third world, he said. china has continuously identified itself with the causes of the third world at large in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. he proposed a toast to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of the two countries and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

present were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, li heng, deputy department director of the foreign ministry, yen chia-hua, deputy department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and wang yu-cheng, assistant general-manager of the bank of china.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

in the afternoon, minister li chiang and vice-minister chen chieh held talks with dr. yigletu and other distinguished ethiopian guests.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Medical Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

an eight-member finnish medical association delegation left peking today for a visit to southern china.

with pekka juhani pontine as its leader and martti liesmaa and valto rasanen as deputy leaders, the delegation arrived in peking on june 14 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

while in peking, the delegation visited hospitals, industrial and agricultural establishments and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots. liu hsueh-wen, secretary-general of the chinese medical association, met and feted all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

the iranian delegation led by m. ghanadian, director general of foreign trade of the ministry of commerce, to the meeting of the china-iran mixed trade committee left peking for home by air yesterday at the end of a visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by hsi yeh-sheng and tsao ying-fang, department director and deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

present was djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy here.

while in peking, the delegation visited factories, a rural people's commune and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. on june 16, iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami gave a banquet in honour of the chinese and iranian delegations to the meeting of the china-iran mixed trade committee.

the iranian delegation also visited the tangku new harbour and a carpet plant in tientsin.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Visiting Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the visiting japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques.

the delegation is headed by tetsuo ara, president of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques and president of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and with masatomo terasaki, member of the hokkaido assembly, and yoshiro shimazaki, head of the hokkaido central experimental farm, as deputy heads, and toshio miyajima, managing director of the hokkaido branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, as secretary-general.

present were hao chung-shih and chin shan-pao, acting president and vice-president of the chinese society of agronomy.

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Concludes Performance Tour of Nagoya

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 21, 1976)

the peking opera troupe of snanghai nas given three performances of chinese modern revolutionary peking operas to the warm welcome of the spectators in nagoya since june 18.

governor of aichi prefecture yoshiaki nakaya watched one of the performances.

many spectators said that the performances show them that mao tsetung thought has taken deep root in the hearts of the people. a construction worker named yamazaki said, "i am deeply aware that modern revolutionary peking operas are a powerful weapon for educating the people and for attacking the enemy. the performance tour of the peking opera troupe of shanghai has helped enhance the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples."

after watching "trial of chair" and other items, some spectators said that the chinese people have been tempered in the violent storms of the class struggle and are marching forward vigorously.

during its stay in nagoya, the peking opera troupe of shanghai met with leading members of aichi prefecture and the municipal government of nagoya, and called on the wife of the late koji goto and his family. the troupe also had a get-together and discussion with japanese friends in nagoya.

the leading members and some artists of the troupe had discussions with the nagoya journalists association for japan-china friendship.

on june 13 and 14, the troupe gave performances in yokohama city. the leader and some members of the troupe met with mayor of yokohama ichio asukata and had a get-together with the workers of a beer factory.

the troupe left nagoya for tokyo today.

Japanese Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

the japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques left peking by air today for a visit to shanghai on its way home, after its visit to talien, changchun and tachai.

the delegation is led by tetsuo ara, president of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques and president of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

it was seen off at the airport by hao chung-shih and ma ling, acting president and deputy secretary-general of the chinese society of agronomy.

while in peking, the delegation visited people's communes, the agricultural exhibition and tsinghua university, and exchanged agricultural techniques with chinese agricultural technicians.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk today sternly condemned u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique in south korea for their incessant manoeuvres of provocation and plots of another war in korea and their crimes of obstructing the korean people from reunifying their fatherland independently and peacefully.

the ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea made the accusation at a press conference he gave at the embassy today on the occasion of the korean people's "day of struggle against u.s. imperialism" which falls on june 25.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: though over 20 years have passed since the korean people won the great victory of the fatherland liberation war, the korean people have not yet achieved the reunification of the country and the korean nation is still being split. the arch criminal who prevents korea's national reunification is none other than the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the korean ambassador pointed out.

u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique declared that they would stage a "south korean-u.s. naval and marine joint amphibious exercise" in the pohang area, south korea from june 28 to july 7, ambassador hyun jun keuk said.

he stressed: this is yet another open provocation against the democratic people's republic of korea and a vicious criminal act aggravating tension and increasing the danger of war in korea.

the korean ambassador pointed out: the three principles of the independent, peaceful reunification and the great national unity, and the 5-point proposition of the national reunification to accelerate the fatherland reunification and check the machinations of national split of the partitionists within and without, advanced by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, have won great sympathy and support from the people of the world.

he reiterated: the korean people will, as always, resolutely struggle to frustrate the u.s. imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and reunify their divided country independently and peacefully.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets Director of Portuguese Weekly "Option"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with mr. artur portela filho, director of the portuguese weekly "option" who is now visiting china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Romanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

present on the occasion was chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Internationalization" -- Stratagem to "Legalize" Interference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries a commentary today, condemning the soviet union's attempt to internationalize the cyprus problem.

the commentary reads:

during the recent united nations security council debate on cyprus, representatives from asian, african and latin american countries expressed the hope that the two communities in cyprus and the parties concerned would value the overall interests and gradually iron out their differences through peaceful consultations and mutual understanding and compromise on the basis of equality, so that an equitable resolution of the outstanding cyprus problem may be reached at an early date. this reflects the common desire of the third world countries and is of positive significance to safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus as well as the interests of its people.

however, the soviet revisionists, anxious to stir up trouble in that country, made a series of ugly performances at the security council. the soviet representative once again proposed an "international conference" on cyprus and the "sending of an investigation mission" while talking hypocritically about the "independence" of cyprus and "peace and security" in the eastern mediterranean. this lays bare the soviet revisionists' sinister intention to interfere in the cypriot situation.

as is known to all, since the eruption of the cyprus crisis in 1974, the soviet revisionists have been trying their utmost to get a foothold in this strategic place in the eastern mediterranean so as to intensify its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in europe and its flanks -- the mediterranean and the middle east. over the past two years, in their effort to squeeze into cyprus, they have racked their brains and played all kinds of tricks including sowing discord among the parties concerned and the tactics of carrot and stick. but wariness and resistance of the parties concerned have prevented them from achieving their scheme. it was in these circumstances that the soviet revisionists repeatedly dished up the "internationalization" proposal to create a pretext and pave the way for their meddling in cyprus. according to their plan they would not be excluded, be it an "international conference" or the dispatch of an international "investigation mission", and once getting a foothold in cyprus, they could fish in troubled waters and carry out expansion. therefore, the "internationalization" scheme of the soviet revisionists is merely a stratagem to "legalize" their intervention in cyprus. should this trick come to pass, the cyprus problem would inevitably further aggravate and become more complex instead of being resolved equitably.

the cyprus problem is in essence a national problem, left over by imperialist colonial rule, within an independent country. it should be resolved on an equitable basis by the cypriot people and the parties concerned through peaceful consultations and free from superpower intervention. if the national problem of a country is to be resolved through "internationalization" as proposed by the soviet revisionists, then one may ask if the soviet revisionist gentlemen are prepared to "internationalize" the national problem in the soviet union? it could thus be seen that the soviet proposal on "internationalization" is absurd and untenable.

the soviet revisionists have played enough tricks on the cypriot issue. the cypriot people have, from the facts of the past two years, seen through the soviet revisionists' hypocrisy. cypriot newspapers have revealed that the soviets' real intention is to turn the "trauma" in cyprus into an "ulcer", into a "volcano in greek-turkish relations" so as to profit from the situation. but, the cypriot people are not to be taken in so lightly. they will surely overcome all outside intervention and obstacles and achieve an equitable resolution of the cypriot issue through negotiations in line with their own will and interests.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Union's Foul Performance of "Withdrawal of Troups" from Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

a foul performance of "withdrawal of troops" from angola is being staged with the soviet union as the mastermind.

yuri zhukov, commentator of the soviet paper "pravda", declared on television on may 29 that the soviet union's mercenary troops "have started withdrawing from angola". apparently with a guilty conscience, he argued laboriously in defence of these aggressors, saying that they "have carried out an international duty, with clean hands and their consciences at east," and so forth.

since last year, the soviet union has blatantly sent more than 1,000 military personnel to angola to command more than 10,000 mercenary troops for armed intervention and military occupation against angola. such naked aggression has aroused strong condemnation from the justice-upholding people of the world. these mercenaries, who are moscow-brand world gendarmes, should have been totally withdrawn from angola long ago. the current "withdrawal of troops" stage-managed by moscow, as people are well aware, is nothing but a farce to cover up the soviet design to occupy and control angola permanently. for one thing, not a single word has been mentioned about the withdrawal of the soviet military personnel. secondly, no deadline whatever has been set for the withdrawal of the mercenary troops. this implies a delaying tactic for them to hang on. thirdly, the soviet union says hypocritically that the withdrawal is going to take place, but meanwhile it is sending to angola batch after batch of "experts", "advisers" and "civilian personnel" who have received military training. therefore, the soviet revisionists' "withdrawal of troops" from angola is something in name only, or at the most "old wine in a new bottle", while their true intention is for a permanent occupation of the country.

but why should the soviet revisionists resort to this tactic now? it is for reasons they find it awkward to state openly.

the new tsars' armed intervention and aggression against angola have completely revealed their vicious features as social-imperialists and aroused vigorous resistance from the angolan people in the first place. the mercenaries directed by the soviet revisionists barbarously massacred the angolans and reduced about a million of them to refugees. but they have not been able to frustrate the firm determination of the

angolan people to safeguard their national independence. the angolan people have not been cowed by formidable soviet social-imperialism. on the contrary, they have incessantly meted out due punishment to it by dealing heavy blows to the mercenaries in the vast countryside and on many communication lines. according to an afp report on june 4, at least over 280 mercenaries were killed in the previous five weeks alone. in some of the southern cities, the masses held demonstrations, shouting: "no soviet domination excl." according to the portuguese paper "unidade popular", many anti-imperialist veterans "are against 1. brezhnev's russia forcing the heroic angolan people to succumb to new colonization excl." more and more people in angola have come to see the essence of "internationalism" mouthed by the soviet revisionists. this is a noose tightening awkwardly round the necks of the new tsars. that is why they have started to use the notorious tactics of "making retreat as an advance" by putting up a smokescreen of "troop withdrawal" in an attempt to quell the indignation and resistance of the angolan people.

moscow's imperialist policy of expansion in angola runs contrary to the will of the world people. they strongly denounce the new tsars as "bloodthirsty international gendarmes" who attempt to get "a new beachhead in africa" and establish "a new zone of influence" there. now that the truth is out as concerns "detente" and "friendship" peddled by moscow, social-imperialism finds it very hard to bluff and deceive others by such means again. it is under these circumstances that the new tsars have struck up the lullaby of "troop withdrawal" to divert people's attention and cover up their plans of further infiltration and expansion. adopted on the eve of the oau summit conference and the summit conference of non-aligned countries, the "withdrawal of troops" tactic is obviously meant to lessen the soviet revisionists' denunciation by the african people and the people of the third world for crimes of aggression.

however, it is no easy thing for the soviet revisionists to pull the wool over the sharp eyes of the public. as soon as the soviet fraud of "troop withdrawal" came out, it met with condemnation from public opinion in the world. in a commentary entitled "a mandatory posture", "frankfurter allegemeine zeitung" of west germany says that the propaganda value in proclaiming the withdrawal of troops is striking. it notes that the decision-makers in moscow have decided to "improve their own looks themselves or let others do it for them". another paper comments that the soviet union is engaged in "delaying tactics" so as to carry out further expansion in southern africa.

the farce of "withdrawal of troops" directed by the soviet revisionists is already on. but however hard they may try to pull the strings, it can only be a clumsy show in which they are lifting a rock only to have their own toes squashed, as the chinese proverb goes.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Onomastic Day of King Juan Carlos

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

angel sanz-briz, spanish ambassador to china, gave a reception to mark the onomastic day of his majesty king don juan carlos i at the embassy here this afternoon.

among the guests at the reception were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china yen chih-hsiang, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiao-yi.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND US

American Friends Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1976)

robert bernstein, director of the random house, inc. of the united states, and his party left here for other parts of china today on their way home.

the american friends arrived in china on june 10 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their stay in peking, they visited peking university, a neighbourhood committee, a rural people's commune, a may 7th cadre school and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association, met the american visitors and gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Vice President of International Table Tennis Federation Leaves for Council Meeting for Yugoslavia

NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1976)

hsu yin-sheng, vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and asian vice-president of the international table tennis federation, left here today for the i.t.t.f. council meeting in dubrovnik, yugoslavia.

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* NATIONAL *
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"CLEARING AWAY THE UNDESIRABLE CLOSE TO THE EMPEROR"

Analysis of Liu Pi's Counter-revolutionary Strategy of "Clearing Away the Undesirable Close to the Emperor"

by

Li Jan (李然), a fighter of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1976)

In his introductory note to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-revolutionary Clique" Chairman Mao points out: "Ever since Prince Liu Pi of Wu invented the well-known strategy of clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor to press home his request for the execution of Ch'ao Ts'o (the principal schemer under Emperor Ching of Han), many careerists looked up to it as the most precious treasure, and the Hu Feng clique has also inherited this mantle." This tells us that all reactionaries practicing restoration and regression in ancient and modern times often started with the practice of splittism. The well-known strategy of "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" invented by Prince Liu Pi of Wu, the representative of the secessionist and restorationist forces in the early part of Western Han, was an important step for plotting usurpation and seizure of political power from the central government of the newly emerging landlord class, and hence the all-round restoration of the slavery system.

After the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty due to Chao Kao's seizure of power for restoration, the newly emerging landlord class rebuilt the unified political power of Western Han based on centralism. In the early period of the dynasty, the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration was still violent. This was because although the overthrown slave-owner class had been mopped up by the major peasant uprising and buffeted by the newly emerging landlord class, this class was still in existence, and its people were still there. They had not given up hopes and they attempted at all

times to restore the slavery system. On the other hand, because the Western Han Dynasty had not thoroughly abolished the feudal system and enforced the prefecture and county system like Ch'in Shih Huang, and had installed certain princes bearing surnames different and similar to that of the imperial household, conditions were provided for the survival of the remnant forces of the former slave owners and the emergence of the new slave owners engaged in commerce and industry. This enabled the feudal princes and the new and old slave-owning classes to work in collusion and serve as the political representatives of the restorationist forces.

Prince Liu Pi of Wu who invented the strategy of "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" to practice secessionism was the political representative of the new and old slave-owner class under the reign of Emperors Wen and Ching of Han. He worked in collusion with some feudal princes to carry out secessionist and restorationist activities on a large scale, thus seriously menacing the consolidation of the feudal political power of Western Han. Politically, they turned the feudal states into independent kingdoms. They "promulgated their own laws and orders without adopting the Han laws" and carried out a Confucianist line of restoration. Economically, they tried their utmost to uphold and extend the relations of production of the slavery system. They made salt, smelted iron and minted coins themselves, thus making material preparations for the practice of secession and restoration. Ideologically they "cultivated propriety and music, followed the Confucian ways," tried their utmost to publicize the doctrines of the Confucian school and diligently prepared public opinion for secession and restoration. Organizationally they recruited the remnant forces of the slave-owner class, slave owners engaged in industry and commerce, reactionary Confucian scholars and desperadoes to piece together a restorationist clique. In the military field, they unscrupulously organized armed forces and made preparations to carry out armed rebellion for usurpation and seizure of political power from the central government. At that time, "the crafty and cunning people of Shantung all flocked to the Wu State," and Liu Pi thus became the commander-in-chief of all secessionist and restorationist forces.

The well-known Legalist Ch'ao Ts'o sharply detected the seriousness of this question, and put forward the proposal for gradually whittling down the vassal states by means of first "cutting away their supporting prefectures." Under the reign of Emperor Wen, he submitted in succession thirty memoranda to discuss exclusively "the whittling down of feudal princes and the revision of laws and orders." After Emperor Ching ascended the throne, he discovered the acute inflation of the influence of the feudal princes and that a large-scale armed rebellion was in the making. If they could have their way, they inevitably would bring about the downfall of the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and the restoration of the slavery system. Therefore, he submitted another memorandum calling for whittling down the vassal states as fast as possible. He sharply pointed out that these feudal princes "will eventually rebel no matter whether or not they are whittled down now. If they are whittled down, their rebellion will take place right away, but the disaster will be small. If they are not whittled down, their rebellion will be postponed but the disaster will be serious." Ch'ao Ts'o proposal was adopted by Emperor Ching or Liu Ch'i who carried out the Legalist line. Emperor Ching took away at different times Ch'angshan prefecture from Prince

of Chao, Tunghai prefecture from Prince of Ch'u and six counties from Prince of Chiaohsi. Following this, he decided to take away the two prefectures of Huich'i and Yüchang from the Wu State.

In this way, with Ch'ao Ts'o vigorously advocating the whittling down of vassal states, the feudal princes really came under fire. Prince Liu Pi of Wu, the chieftain of the restorationist forces who had made more than three decades of painstaking preparations, thought at that time he was strong enough and the time was ripe. He therefore joined forces with the six feudal princes of Ch'u, Chao, Chiaohsi, Chiaotung, Tzuch'uan and Chinan, and audaciously unleashed the rebellion of seven states including Wu and Ch'u.

However, they also realized that under the historical conditions of that time, open resistance against the political power of the central government for all-round restoration had no popular support. Therefore, Liu Pi invented the strategy of "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor." Before he unleashed the armed rebellion, he made up and spread all kinds of political rumors, and diligently created public opinion "calling for the execution of Ch'ao Ts'o to clear away the undesirable close to the emperor." They cursed Ch'ao Ts'o as a "wicked statesman" and fabricated all kinds of charges against him. They attacked Emperor Ching for his "inability to discover" the apperance of such a personage in the imperial court. Therefore, they flaunted the banner of "rectifying the empire to safeguard the High Temple" (the place where Kaotsu of Han or Liu Pang was worshipped) and called for "the sending of troops to slay him." They wanted to use this strategy to befuddle people as though they unleashed the rebellion not out of their political ambition for the practice of restoration but the desire to save the feudal political power from its doom, not out of their opposition to the political power of the central government of the newly emerging landlord class but their antagonism to Ch'ao Ts'o alone. Actually, their toying with this strategy sought nothing more than to frame up charges and lay the blame on other people. Their true intention was first to remove the principal schemer Ch'ao Ts'o under Emperor Ching, split up the political power of the central government of Western Han and weaken the strength of this political power so as to pave the way for their armed usurpation and seizure of political power to restore the slavery system.

Due to the class limitations of Emperor Ching, although Ch'ao Ts'o dreamed of easing up the contradiction between the political power of the central government and the feudal princes and quelling this rebellion, he was murdered by the secessionist and restorationist forces with the strategy of "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor." However, from this incident of political conspiracy in history, we have most clearly perceived the following:

First, the call for clearing away those "close to the emperor" was spurious, and the real intention was to clear away the "emperor." After the execution of Ch'ao Ts'o, Emperor Ching had issued an imperial decree ordering Liu Pi to recall his troops. However, Liu Pi installed himself as the "Eastern Emperor." He not only refused to accept the order in the imperial decree but on the contrary rampantly pressed on his attack against the political power of the central government of Western Han. Emperor Ching realized from reality

that the aim of the rebellion of the seven states launched by Liu Pi was not to seek the execution of Ch'ao Ts'o but to overthrow the political power of the central government. He therefore decided to quell the rebellion.

In the course of quelling the rebellion, Marquis of Kungkao queried Prince Liu Ang of Chiaohsi why he despatched troops to start the rebellion. Liu Ang sophistically replied that this was done on the ground that Ch'ao Ts'o had upset the empire. Marquis of Kungkao incisively pointed out that since you arbitrarily despatched troops without the consent of the imperial court, "this bespeaks that your intention is not just to slay Ch'ao Ts'o." Liu Ang was unable to reply to this question. This historical fact clearly showed that what Prince Liu Pi of Wu called "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" was nothing more than a pretext or a stratagem, and his spearhead was directed at the "emperor" and not those "close to him."

Second, it must be emphatically pointed out that what was called "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" was definitely not just a struggle for power and gain between Liu Pi and Ch'ao Ts'o, but a struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the slave-owner class on the decline, a struggle between the Confucianist line and the Legalist line, a struggle between those for and against secession, a struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. Ch'ao Ts'o adhered to the Legalist line, upheld national unification, opposed secessionism and separatism as well as restoration and regression, and represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class. Liu Pi adhered to the Confucianist line, diligently practiced secessionism and separatism as well as restoration and regression, plotted for seizure of political power from the central government of Western Han, and represented the interests of the restorationist forces of the slave owners. In the period of major changes in society with the slavery system replaced by the feudal system, there were irreconcilable class antagonisms between them. Moreover, Ch'ao Ts'o also stood on the forefront of the struggle against secession and restoration, and this incurred the greater hate of the secessionist and restorationist forces. Therefore, Liu Pi was obliged to use this secessionist strategy of "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" to plot against Ch'ao Ts'o with all ways and means. This historical fact also clearly showed that "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" was an important strategy used by the slave-owner class to conduct a test of strength with the newly emerging landlord class for the usurpation and seizure of political power from the newly emerging landlord class and the all-round rstoration of the slavery system.

Precisely because of this, after the strategy of "clearing away the undesirable close to the emperor" was invented by Liu Pi, many conspirators and careerists looked upon it as a most precious treasure. Although all restorationists were short-lived and the rebellion unleashed by Liu Pi was quelled within no more than three months, yet as determined by their reactionary class nature, all the conspirators and careerists after him also could not learn any lesson therefrom. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an arch secessionist within the Party. Since he plotted to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, he also stepped into the shoes of Liu Pi, and adopted various despicable means in a vain attempt to slander the leading comrades of the Central Committee

who firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to split up the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. If it is said that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is in any way different from Liu Pi, the secessionist and restorationist chieftain in history, he is only more despicable in his means, more decadent politically, and more frenzied in action. But under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the display of such counter-revolutionary strategy can only result in his ending in ignominious defeat.

* * *

WORKER-THEORISTS

A Mighty Army To Combat and Prevent Revisionism

- The contingent of Shanghai worker-theorists is marching forward in big strides in the course of struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1976)

The Great Cultural Revolution Has Brought Up a Mighty Army of Worker-Theorists

The great cultural revolution has hastened the growth of millions of spring seedlings. The contingent of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is one that is full of life and vitality. In Shanghai, a contingent of theorists formed by over 300,000 outstanding workers, bathing in the bright sunlight of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, is boldly forging ahead along the road to combat and prevent revisionism through brainy and brawny activities.

The great proletarian cultural revolution had overcome the interference and disruption from Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. After Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," in particular, the Shanghai workers' mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao came to a new breadth and depth. The ranks of worker-theorists also constantly grew and progressed in the course of struggle. Take the Bureau of Textile Industry for example. When the bureau first set up worker-theorist groups in 1971, there were only 462 of them. Spurred by the movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the number shot up to 2,800 by 1974. Last year, in the drive to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize Water Margin, the number again rose to 2,900, with a membership of more than 49,000 people, which made up over 14 percent of the total number of textile workers in the whole municipality.

The great proletarian cultural revolution also provided the backbone for the growth of the ranks of Shanghai worker-theorists. In the Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Textile Mill, Shanghai No. 30 Cotton Textile Mill, Shanghai Engineering and Machinery Plant and other units, many backbone elements of the ranks of worker-theorists were ordinary workers and young Red Guard fighters who boldly rebelled against the capitalist-roaders in the early days of the great cultural revolution. For the sake of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and exposing and criticizing the bourgeoisie, they organized study groups of all forms and thirstily studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Under the guidance of the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they won one victory after another in struggle. Struggle also enabled them to continuously raise their understanding of Marxism and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism.

The growth and progress of the ranks of worker-theorists is of great significance to the consolidation and development of the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the strengthening of the exercise

of all-roudn dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and the restriction of bourgeois rights. The broad masses of workers and revolutionary enthusiastically groom and foster this socialist new thing. They wildly publicize and sing songs of praise to its growth. However, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party is extremely hostile to and afraid of it, and tries with all ways and means to strangle and undermine it. This was so with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and is also so with Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Before the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing was one of the arch criminals in strangling and subverting the study movement of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Not long after he resumed work, he again wildly vilified that the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the masses after the great cultural revolution was "a bit confused" and "not all-sided." In "Some Problems Concerning the Acceleration of Industrial Development" concocted at his bidding, he clamored for the "complete abolition" of the contingent of worker-theorists and other socialist new things.

However, the revolution is bound to vanquish the reactionaries and the nascent is bound to vanquish the moribund. The contingent of Shanghai worker-theorists has grown stronger and stronger in the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Teng Hsiao-p'ing who frenziedly clamors for the "abolition" of the contingent of worker-theorists just lifts the rock only to drop it on his own feet and has become a marvellous teacher by negative example denounced by the worker-theorists by word of mouth and with their pen.

Persevere in Criticizing Revisionism and the Bourgeoisie

The contingent of Shanghai worker-theorists is a strong army of Marxist theorists. They firmly bear in mind the great historic mission of the working class,closely link themselves with the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, and use Marxism to ruthlessly expose and vigorously denounce revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the ideology of all exploiting classes. No matter whether in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the criticism of Water Margin, or the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the ranks of worker-theorists always charge ahead of others and march fearlessly onward. They actively take part in the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, thus strengthening the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

When Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in summer last year, many backbone elements of the worker-theorists sharply detected that there was something wrong in this gust of wind and they immediately put up all kinds of resistance and struggle. Lu Hsin-min, deputy chief of the worker-theorists' group of the Shanghai Hsinghuo Spare-Parts Plant and a young worker, is an ordinary theory fighter who dares to criticize the revisionist "bigshots." On August 26 last year, some people in the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 5 questioned whether or not "taking the three directives as the key link" was correct. A comrade of the theory

group of this plant's No. 2 workshop unfurled his banner and answered: "It is not correct, for it is not in accord with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings."

The facts show that to the ranks of Shanghai worker-theorists armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the two-line struggle can be recognized, the revisionist trend can be detected, the direction of various kinds of wind can be identified and the conspiracies of class enemies can be seen through. At ordinary times, the ranks of Shanghai worker-theorists also constantly help the leadership of enterprises correctly orient the line and strive to put into practice Chairman Mao's great teaching on putting the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on a solid basis at the grassroots level. When they see things that are not in accord with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they boldly stand forth to sharply and poignantly make criticisms and suggestions either in meetings or through writing short commentaries and big-character posters, and fight to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call, "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," the workers' Mao Tsetung thought propaganda teams have moved into the realm of the superstructure to destroy the unified empire of bourgeois intellectuals.

Presently, the ranks of worker-theorists again directly take part in the research activities in the fields of philosophy, history, education, literature, and art law with the posture of the main force. They comment on Legalism and criticize Confucianism, write books to establish their theory, and further remold the superstructure according to the outlook of the working class. With their own combat results, the ranks of worker-theorists have eloquently shown that the saying that "the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant" is an irrefutable truth. According to incomplete statistics, there are at present about 2,000 theory groups for the study of different branches of learning in the contingent of Shanghai worker-theorists, including the philosophy group, history group, political economy group, literature group, international affairs group, etc. In addition to these, there are also groups for tackling dialectics of nature, history of physical culture, ancient astronomy, law, etc. The contingent of worker-theorists is a great Marxist school, playing its role to achieve the great goal of "making the laboring people master intellectual work and the intellectuals integrate themselves with the working people."

The key to the ability of the ranks of worker-theorists in Shanghai to play a tremendous role in the great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism lies in that they assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and strive to master this sharp ideological weapon of Marxism. In the past few years, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," they persevered in devoting their major efforts to the study of full texts, in-service study and private study, and tried hard to learn earlier than the masses and to learn a little more and a bit better. At present, the backbone elements of worker-theorists have generally finished reading the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao stipulated by the Party Central Committee. Many of them have read through the Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Selected Works of Lenin and Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. More and more people have also read Das Kapital.

Continuously Improve Oneself in Struggle

The decade of the great cultural revolution was a decade in which the contingent of Shanghai worker-theorists waged struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the course of struggle, they continuously "changed their cognitive ability and changed the relations between the subjective and objective world." Struggle, progress, more struggle and more progress--the ranks of Shanghai worker-theorists have thus continuously grown and progressed in battle in the great cultural revolution.

The ranks of Shanghai worker-theorists also take the restriction of bourgeois rights and the narrowing of the three major differences as their fighting task. They firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, repeatedly criticize the reactionary crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in strengthening and extending bourgeois rights and enlarging the three major differences, and at the same time constantly look back over history and sum up experience and lessons. They insist on not detaching themselves from manual labor, the masses and reality. Thus, they have the faith and support of the masses of workers.

The Shanghai No. 3 Camera Plant is a small factory with 300 and more workers, and its contingent of worker-theorists is made up of more than 60 people. In the past few years, they persisted in making use of their spare time to carry out private study and write articles of mass criticism. One-third of its members have read through the Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Selected Works of Lenin and Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. Shen Pi-hsien, head of the plant's worker-theorists' group and a young woman worker, took the lead in participating in manual labor despite her weak physical constitution. The Party organization of the plant time and again resolved to detach her from production, but she disagreed. On rest days, she even went to the Municipal Bureau of Light Industry to take part in the study activities of the worker-theorists' group there. Because the members of the contingent of worker-theorists in this plant at all times identify themselves with the masses of workers, study and criticism are conducted full of sound and color. The broad masses of theorist-fighters among the Shanghai workers deeply understand that departure from labor posts and from the passionate combat life means departure from the three great revolutionary movements. Therefore, they pay attention to placing themselves among the masses everywhere.

Historical experience merits attention. Before the great cultural revolution, one of the tactics employed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company to corrupt the theorist-fighters and writers of worker origin was to "promote the aces" and "seek improvement behind closed door." Today, the bourgeoisie will still resort to this in order to befool the backbone elements of worker-theorists. The broad masses of theorist-fighters among the Shanghai workers maintain a high degree of vigilance against this. They again and again study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and devote their major efforts to publicizing and popularizing Marxism among the masses of workers.

Chairman Mao pointed out at the beginning of this year: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?" After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's important instructions, the ranks of worker-theorists in Shanghai have shown greater militant pride in carrying through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They are resolved, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to advance in the flush of victory and wage struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, against revisionism and against capitalism, and greet a brighter tomorrow in struggle.

- By NCNA reporters (abridged by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Praising the Spirit of Striking Root

- some understanding from the study of "The Orientation of the Youth Movement"

by

Liao Ch'ing (廖青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 3, 1976)

As we commemorate the 57th anniversary of the "May 4" Movement in the new surging tide to concentrate our fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we study again the article "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and finds it especially warm. For 37 years, like a bright beacon light, this programmatic document for guiding the youth movement has illuminated the road of integration with the workers and peasants followed by the educated young people, thus enabling them to triumph over the sabotage and interference from the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and march toward a bright future.

Today, our youth movement baptized in the great proletarian cultural revolution has developed to a brand-new stage. In enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Educated young people, go to the countryside," millions of educated young people have headed for mountainous and rural areas to make revolution. In breadth and depth, this has created something without precedent in the history of the youth movement, thus changing most profoundly the features of the vast countryside in our country and the whole society. From the plains of the Northeast to the frontierland of the Southwest, from north and south of the Great Wall to the coast of the Yellow Sea, those heading for mountainous and rural areas surge forth like rolling waves. The voice of taking up farming with iron determination is heard everywhere. "To strike root in the countryside and make revolution all our life" has become the firm resolution and conscious revolutionary action of the broad masses of educated young people who have gone to the mountains and the countryside in the whole country.

To strike root in the countryside and among the poor and lower-middle peasants: what a resonant slogan and what an admirable spirit this is! The spirit of "striking root" is the revolutionary spirit of adhering to the correct orientation of the youth movement.

In the article "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," the great leader Chairman Mao points out the only yardstick for judging the revolutionary young people, and stresses that following the road of integration with workers and peasants is a long-term task. Chairman Mao says, "Today he integrates himself with the worker-peasant masses and today he is a revolutionary; but if tomorrow he does not do so, or, on the contrary, he suppresses the people, then he is not a revolutionary or is a counter-revolutionary." This clearly tells us that the matter of integration with the workers and peasants for life is not "a passing thing." There must be integration with the workers

and peasants before there can be revolution. There must be constant integration before there can be uninterrupted revolution. There must be perpetual integration before there can be perpetual revolution. This is determined by the protracted nature of the transformation of the world outlook of intellectuals and the nature and tasks of the socialist revolution carried out by us. By striking root in the countryside and integrate ourselves with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants on a long-term basis, we can become one with them. This is exactly the only correct orientation of the youth movement pointed out to us by Chairman Mao.

In those years of war, numerous ambitious young people, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, went to the countryside and places behind the enemy lines to strike root among the workers and peasants and make contributions toward winning victories in the new democratic revolution. In the period of socialist revolution, for the sake of training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, stepping up the pace of building a socialist new countryside combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism, it is even more necessary to send thousands of revolutionary young people to the countryside to strike root in the vast world.

Educated youth Chai Ch'un-tse aptly said: "Only by striking root can we become useful persons, start undertakings and push forward."

The spirit of "striking root" is a pioneer spirit in restricting bourgeois rights and enhancing the communist factors. Like other socialist new things, the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside is the dynamic and great innovation of hundreds of millions of people for making a clear sweep of the old base of capitalism, the brand-new fruit of the socialist revolution and "the actual beginning of communism." ("A Great Beginning," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 16) It is an important measure for combating and preventing revisionism as well as a practical step in restricting bourgeois rights.

One of the "traces" and "evils" left to us by the old society is the difference between town and country, between workers and peasants, between manual and mental labor. In order to build socialism and realize communism, it is necessary to restrict bourgeois rights and gradually narrow and ultimately wipe out these differences. The sending of educated young people to mountainous and rural areas, to strike root in and build up the countryside is precisely a great beginning in narrowing and wiping out the three major differences.

Keeping the great ambition of "vowing to turn the countryside into Tachai" in mind, numerous educated young people have joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line, diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, energetically criticizing revisionism and capitalism, vigorously building socialism and taking the sweat of hard work to build a socialist new countryside. Is this not for narrowing the differences between workers and peasants and between town and country? They learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants their good ideas, good style of work and

skills in tilling land. They not only know the theory of revolution but also have a knowledge of production. They are not only path-breakers in class struggle but also trail-blazers in scientific experiment. They are capable of taking up cultural work as well as manual work. Is this not for narrowing the difference between manual and mental labor? Many educated young people who have become cadres persist in accepting not wages but workpoints and they return to the countryside after graduation from college. Is this not a challenge to bourgeois rights in practical action and a clean break with traditional concepts?

"We are willing to become carloads of earth for filling up the gulf of three major differences. We are willing to become pieces of rocks for building a level road to communism!" This pledge of an ordinary educated youth gives full expression to the noble and far-reaching revolutionary ideal of the revolutionary younger generation and its admirable down-to-earth spirit!

The spirit of "striking root" is the critical spirit of doing things opposite to the old traditional concepts and the revisionist line. Taking a sweeping look at the history of the past several thousand years, all exploiting classes assumed the reactionary features of slighting labor and despising the laboring people. From Confucius who represented the slave-owner class on the decline to the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, all tried to justify studying in order to become officials and to dismiss as illogical studying in order to take up farming. This decadent and rotten traditional concept has up to now still stubbornly clung to the minds of certain people. Because of this, when group after group of educated young people are filled with militant pride as they head for mountainous and rural areas and especially when they talk about "steeling their hearts in striking root in the countryside to lead the life of ordinary peasants all their life," they cannot but encounter resistance from all quarters in society, and the greatest resistance comes from the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i cast forth the sinister stuff of "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" to lure the educated young people into "seriously spending three or five years in farming" and "becoming village heads and county magistrates" afterward. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao used the malicious term of "reform through labor in disguise" to curse the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and called for "selecting good middle school students for sending directly to college." All this was fundamentally for writing off the taking of the road of integration with the workers and peasants by educated young people in a vain attempt to lead the youth down the evil road of divorcement from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from the working masses and turn them into tools for capitalist restoration. They made use of the part of power in their hands to push the revisionist line, launch one attack after another against the revolutionary action of educated young people in following the road of integration with workers and peasants and whip up one adverse current after another.

But this weighs little. "Petrels fly through the clouds and boats sail through the fog." The great movement to send educated young people to mountainous and rural areas is "marching forward to a bright future" in the struggle against that adverse current. Thousands upon thousands of educated young people have kicked away the numerous obstacles put up by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and other representatives of the bourgeoisie rushed toward the countryside and for frontierland, and pushed the rustication movement to a brand-new stage. They want not to "get a veneer of gold" but to strike root. They seek not "temporary" but lifelong integration. They want not to lord it over others but to become ordinary laborers. This rare and commendable revolutionary spirit is exactly a forceful criticism of the traditional concepts and the revisionist line!

Lenin once pointed out: "The deeper is the transformation we want to carry out, the more it is necessary for us to arouse the interests of the people in such transformation and adopt a conscious attitude. "(Report on the People's Committee's Work," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 383) Revolution is conscious action. The spirit of striking root" is the conscious revolutionary spirit displayed by the broad masses of educated young people in the ever deepening socialist revolution. It marks the high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle by our younger generation growing up in the great proletarian cultural revolution and their noble spiritual realm. With such spirit of "striking root," our educated young people can take a firm stand in the storm of class struggle and advance continuously to win a great victory in clinging to the countryside.

Fellow educated young people, let us advance triumphantly along the broad golden road of integration with the workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao. Let us firmly strike root in the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants and become big trees with deep roots and luxuriant foliage and not duckweeds drifting with the currents. Let us use the practical action of striking root in the countryside and making revolution all our life to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party.

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NOVELS

Praise the "Main Beam" of Revolution

by

Chiang Tseng-p'ei (江曾培)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 1, 1976)

The novel The Prelude portrays a struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders. The incident happened in a shipyard during the "January Revolution." The capitalist-roaders tried every possible trick. They first used production to check the revolution and then used the "revolution" to check production. Yet Ta Liang /main beam/, an elite representative of the working class, all the time keeps a clear head, and unites the broad masses in exposing and smashing in time the plot of the capitalist-roaders to wreck the great cultural revolution.

The "January Revolution" is great because the proletarian revolutionaries have seized power from a handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party. This is a great revolution in which one class topples another. But the struggle is not over. It is only a grand and beautiful "prelude" to the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The road ahead is still a very long one. Whom should we rely upon to continue writing this militant song? Who is the "main beam" that determines this struggle? The answer is: the working class.

Nearly ten years have passed since the "January Revolution" took place. History eloquently shows that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, the class enemy is still in action, and class struggle has not died out. It is precisely the working class which is the "most powerful revolutionary class ideologically and politically and in terms of strength" that unites the broad revolutionary masses in opening fierce fire on the capitalist-roaders and all class enemies and plays the role of the "main beam" in the class struggle.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing all cursed the working class as not "reliable." Their counter-revolutionary jargon exactly serves to show from the negative side that the working class is the sworn enemy of the new and old bourgeoisie and the grave-digger of the capitalist system. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and their ilk bitterly hated and mortally feared the working class. They invariably did their utmost to heap curses and pour filthy water on the working class.

Yet filthy water can do nothing to tarnish the brilliance of the working class. Recently, in the course of smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, the working class has once again demonstrated that it is the mainstay in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. Look, a handful of counter-revolutionaries openly flaunted a banner in support of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, saying, "With raised eyebrows, we unsheathe our swords." They frenziedly directed the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao and at

the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. How blatant and arrogant they were. However, when with the cooperation of the people's police and army guards, the worker militiamen of the capital, brave and resolute, moved into T'ienanmen Square to launch a counter-attack, those rabid clowns dispersed immediately like stray dogs. The worker-militiamen of the capital displayed their undaunted spirit, fighting bravely and doggedly, rushing to the front unhesitatingly and fearing no sacrifice. This eloquently shows that the working class is the most revolutionary.

Didn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing vilify that the working class was unqualified for and incapable of "handling" this and that? We say that the working class is very qualified for and capable of "handling" any line. This "line" is the revolutionary "line." The working class knows best the revolution and is therefore the most capable. Because of this, no matter what kind of trick Teng Hsiao-p'ing, a "professional" in capitalist restoration, might play, it could not escape the piercing sharp eyes of the working class. No matter how they tried to cover up their queue, it could not avoid being grabbed at once by the working class and the revolutionary people. As in The Prelude, that capitalist-roader who stops at nothing in conspiring and intriguing only comes to an ignominious end through "trying to play smart, thus putting his own life in jeopardy," when faced by an opponent like Ta Liang.

In his article, "Tolstoy and the Proletarian Struggle," Lenin called on the Russian people "to learn from that class whose significance Tolstoy has yet to understand and learn from that one and only class capable of destroying the old world hated by Tolstoy, or learn from the proletariat." He emphatically pointed out, "Only when the Russian people understand this can they be liberated." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XVI, p. 363) According to Lenin's teaching, we must perseveringly learn from the working class in order that we may persist in the revolution.

The great Lu Hsün felt this keenly. In 1919, the "May 4" Movement against imperialism and feudalism broke out. After June 3, the Chinese working class plunged into battle, mounted the political stage as an independent political force and became a main revolutionary force. At that time, though Lu Hsün could not possibly fully understand the historic significance of this matter, yet through the short novel An Incident, he immediately expressed with great emotion his warm priases for the noble qualities of the working class and his strong wish to learn from the working people. Thereafter, in the practice of struggle, he very quickly drew the conclusion that "only the new rising proletarians have a future." This is precisely a manifestation of Lu Hsün's brilliant communist thinking.

Chairman Mao points out: "The present great cultural revolution is only the first; there will inevitably be many more in the future." This is to say, the "prelude" to class struggle is but at its beginning and the end of the fight is not in sight. To carry the revolution through to the end, we "must give full play to the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all work." The working class is the revolutionary "main beam." Let us fervently sing the praises of it and learn from it.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Peking Workers Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Slavish Comprador Philosophy

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

the success of the model 130 small platform truck designed and made entirely by the workers of the peking no. 2 motor vehicles plant is the best refutation of teng hsiao-ping's slavish comprador philosophy and his other revisionist fallacies, the workers say.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the plant workers have taken the platform truck through the whole process from designing to trial and mass production. output last year was 22.9 times that for 1968 when the plant began to turn out the truck in large quantities and the average annual increase was 55.4 per cent. the plant overfulfilled the state production plan for the first quarter of this year. this type of truck is now not only in wide use in china but also exported to 15 foreign countries and regions.

indignation among the workers of the peking no. 2 motor vehicles plant was aroused when the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping stirred up a right deviationist wind around last summer and peddled once again the slavish comprador philosophy and gradualism which had been criticized in the early stage of the cultural revolution. he went so far as to attempt to cut down china's own productivity and import foreign equipment and products, actions which would turn china into a raw material supplier of imperialism and social-imperialism.

the workers pointed out that teng hsiao-ping's line was just the same as liu shao-chi's. the plant had trial-produced a small platform truck before the cultural revolution. but the few "experts" who monopolized the designing so venerated what was foreign that they refused to consider the workers' good suggestions. as a result, the more than 100 small platform trucks that were produced then were discarded as rejects after only a brief trial use.

in the current anti-right deviationist struggle, the workers recounted the tremendous successes the plant had achieved since the start of the cultural revolution and said: these successes are attributable to chairman mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and to our efforts in criticizing the slavish comprador philosophy.

In 1966 when the cultural revolution began, the plant again took up the task of trial-producing the small platform truck. the workers were determined that they would complete the undertaking through self-reliance in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

design groups made up of workers, leading cadres and technicians were set up. they were opposed to the idea of copying a foreign model, and on analysing and studying an imported truck pointed out a number of shortcomings. the designing groups turned to the workers for their opinions. eighteen groups were set up to tackle key problems and to trial-produce while going ahead with designs. aiming at an early success, the workers of the whole plant put forward suggestions. after four months' hard work, they succeeded in turning out two sample trucks. strict testing showed that the truck was up to the designed standard: efficient, easy to make and repair and attractive.

when the model 130 small platform truck went into mass production, some people influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line spread word that it was too expensive to make and would be cheaper to import. the workers criticized this erroneous view and said with pride: "we must take the road of independence and not trail along after foreigners." high costs was a passing phenomenon in trial-manufacturing, the workers pointed out. they were determined to turn out more trucks on their own and to cut the production costs. the cost has been reduced by more than 50 per cent as compared with the beginning period of production.

in the course of mass producing and expanding the production of the truck, workers, leading cadres and technicians of the plant did not ask the state for equipment, factory buildings or funds. they adhered to the spirit of self-reliance and transformed the existing equipment at hand. they went all out to make technical innovations. since the start of the cultural revolution, they have introduced some 1,100 technical innovations and themselves made over 240 pieces of equipment, accounting for one-fifth of the total at the plant.

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Open-Door Education in Tientsin Schools Achieves Remarkable Success

(NCNA-English Tientsin, June 23, 1976)

all the nine hundred primary and middle schools in the city of tientsin, one of china's main industrial bases, have adopted the open-door education system.

open-door education is a new socialist thing which has emerged on the educational front in the cultural revolution. it enables the students to keep close ties with society and to integrate with the workers and peasants. through open-door practice, students can better learn the good qualities of the labouring people, and can combine their textbook knowledge with production and raise their ability to analyse and solve problems. by doing the physical labour that lies within their power on farms or in factories, the pupils can learn from childhood how the workers work and the peasants till their land. this gives them an early grounding in becoming workers with socialist consciousness and culture.

open-door education in the tientsin's schools is mainly carried out in two ways, by establishing permanent links with factories, production brigades and teams or by setting up pilot plants in schools and farming sites in the countryside.

the schools have now established links with over a thousand factories and five hundred production brigades and teams. the students periodically go to these to do physical labour and take their lessons in workshops or in the fields, where the workers and peasants teach them about class struggle and production.

while working in the warehouse of a railway station, the students and teachers of the tientsin no. 17 middle school received lessons about class struggle by listening to workers' reports on their past bitterness and present happiness. through the establishment of a leading group in educational revolution composed of teachers and workers, the old teaching methods were transformed to meet the need of combining education with productive labour.

it happened that at that time the warehouse was preparing to make a machine for unloading coal which would raise work efficiency. the school took advantage of this to give the students lessons in plane geometry, solid geometry, trigonometry and the electric motor. while the machine was being manufactured, the students learned drawing, calculating, patterning, cutting, welding and other techniques.

the tientsin no. 42 middle school is one of the schools that has distinguished itself in running pilot factories. set up in 1970, its factory with 13 workshops can now produce eleven kinds of instruments used in teaching and scientific research. through two-months practice in this plant, the students can generally acquire a basic knowledge about tools, meters and instruments, rectifier and converter.

at present, the school-run factories in tientsin are turning out six hundred kinds of products. their remarkable success has won praise from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

China's Medical Education Serves Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1976)

training physicians for the countryside has been a main emphasis in china's medical education since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

barefoot doctors, more than one and a half million in total, are now working in all production brigades in the country's vast rural areas where 80 per cent of china's 800 million people live.

the training of barefoot doctors has become a main focus of china's medical education. at present, every county has its own schools for training barefoot doctors. a majority of the medical colleges have set up advanced courses specially for helping raise the standards of barefoot doctors "from the commune and back to the commune".

other medical college classes are also designed to serve the needs of the countryside for fully trained doctors.

chairman mao issued on june 26, 1965 the instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" which corrected the line for medical work and charted the correct orientation for medical education.

before that time the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical work pushed by liu shao-chi served a minority of the people concentrated in the urban areas. and virtually ignored the needs of the countryside. deficiency of medicine and medical doctors in the rural areas was common and had undergone little fundamental change as compared with the pre-liberation days under the

kuomintang reactionary rule which had no regard for the people's sufferings.

poisoned by the revisionist line, the medical graduates then were unwilling to serve in the rural areas where life was comparatively hard and there were few opportunities to win fame and become specialists. most wanted to be "a big name in a big hospital in a big city".

take chincheng county of the taihang mountainous area for example. twelve medical college graduates distributed to the county by the government in the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution gradually departed for the big cities because they looked down on the county hospital.

today, the medical colleges have introduced a series of measures which make the students competent to work in the countryside and enable them to volunteer for work there after their graduation.

the students, instead of coming from the middle school graduates directly, are enrolled from among workers, peasants and soldiers who have more than two years' experience in practice. many of them are already barefoot doctors. they know needs of the villages for doctors and have deep class feelings for the labouring people.

educated youth chen hsiao-fei from the lake city of hangchow in east china, who went to settle down in the liupan mountainous area in northwest china has kept close contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants there since he came to peking to study in the institute of chinese medicine. during his summer vacations, he travelled thousands of kilometres to visit the peasants and give them medical treatment before going home to see his parents.

"the people sent me to college; i study for the people." this has become a common saying among the worker-peasant-soldier students to express their class feelings for the working people.

the schools give priority to transforming the students' ideology during their term of study.

basic works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao are required teaching material for classes in politics. the students study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle by linking it with the actual class struggle in society.

through these studies, the students have grasped an understanding of the three major differences that still exist in china between town and country, worker and peasant and mental and physical labour. they see

that only by gradually narrowing the gap and eliminating the differences can china enter the communist society and aim to be promoters for this.

some of the under-graduates of the peking no. 2 medical college last year applied to do their before graduation internship in the ari prefecture in tibet on the "roof of the world", 5,000 metres above sea level with the aim of settling down there after graduation.

in a long letter to the college several months after their arrival in ari, a group of these students wrote to the party and the people, the leadership and the comrades, "please have faith in us that we will never halt our strides forward. for three years, five years, even fifty years, we will fight in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line. we have set our aim at striving all our life to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and to narrow and eliminate the three major differences".

their latest long poem says, "we resolutely put the stress on the rural areas in medical and health work. we want to bring with our own hands to the ari plateau the happiness and warmth given to the people by chairman mao."

the medical colleges have shortened their course from the old six-year system to three years and adopted the "open door" education policy. in their first year, the students take their basic theoretical studies in the rural areas in combination with the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases. in the second year the students take up clinical practice in the countryside. in the third year the students learn to diagnose and treat difficult cases in connection with their clinical practice in hospitals attached to the colleges. in this way the students can acquire the skill for the prevention and treatment of various diseases comprehensively.

the cycle for training medical doctors has also been shortened.

according to the old system, the students had to study for three years before getting any clinical practice. practice in the following two years was limited to check-ups of patients in the wards and writing up case-histories. by the sixth year when they had the chance to participate in clinical practice, they had usually forgotten what they had learned in the earlier years by memorizing but not applying the texts.

open door education, an effective measure for strengthening the students' ties with and feelings for the workers, peasants and soldiers and for mastering the

skill to serve the masses, is an important principle in running schools which has been adopted by china's higher institutes of learning.

in open door education, the students have wide contacts with patients, most of whom are poor and lower-middle peasants with a warm love for the party, socialism and labour.

a poor peasant in his seventies related to the teachers and students of the peking no. 2 medical college who were at the production brigade to run a school, how he contracted chronic asthma in the old society while a hired labourer for the landlord. the old peasant spoke of how he suffered in the first 17 post-liberation years for lack of treatment under the revisionist line in medical work, and of his desire to make a contribution to socialism.

the teachers and students learned vivid lessons in class struggle and the two-line struggle. the students came to realize that in the course of curing the poor and lower-middle peasants re-education and transformation of ideology and feelings takes place.

through open door education, the students gain the required medical and pharmaceutical knowledge and learn to prevent and treat diseases. they study both western and traditional chinese medicine as well as acupuncture. in addition to learning internal medicine and surgery, they do injections, make cotton swabs, fold gauze for dressings, do sterilization and wash the surgical aprons, all work formerly done by the nurses and ordinary workers. at other times, they do propaganda work and organize health campaigns among the masses.

this kind of doctor is highly welcome in the villages. medical colleges in the past could not train such competent medical workers because the old curriculum ignored rural needs. stress was then put on treatment instead of prevention, on western medicine instead of traditional medicine, and on theory instead of practice. the methods of diagnosis and treatment were unsuited to rural use.

the new achievements demonstrate the reason why the graduates of the more than 80 medical colleges express the wish to go to work in the countryside. behind this desire are the series of transformations made in medical education in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, changes which enable the students to develop a love for the countryside and a deep desire to serve the workers and peasants and to learn the skills to carry out rural medical work among them.

Northwest China Region's Medical Services Make Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, June 23, 1976)

the ten-year-old great proletarian cultural revolution has brought medical services to all the villages and pastural areas in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china.

the service is provided through the cooperative medical system and involves more than 6,100 barefoot doctors and some 10,000 health workers of various nationalities. every people's commune has a hospital, every brigade has a medical service centre and each production team has a clinic, linked to form a rural medical care network. there has been a remarkable improvement in the health of the local people in this region of minority nationalities which formerly suffered from a shortage of doctors and medicines.

the hui people account for one-third of the population of various nationalities which inhabit in this northwest china region. before liberation, the lot of the local people under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and local warlords was poverty and disease. at that time the whole region had only a few doctors and 30 hospital beds at the service of the bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists. in rural ningsia where there was no doctor or medicines, endemic, common and infectious diseases were rampant and the mortality rate was high.

after liberation, thanks to the concern of chairman mao and the communist party and the party's policy on nationalities, much was achieved in the medical and health work in the region. but in the 17 years preceding the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, improvement work was concentrated on cities due to liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work which served a small number in the urban areas. little progress was made in this field in the countryside.

during the great cultural revolution, party organizations at all levels set about implementing chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", and deepened their criticism of the revisionist line in medical and health work. since then profound changes have taken place in rural ningsia. in the hui-inhabited kuyuan prefecture in the southern part of the region, the number of medical personnel at the present is four times the figure for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the new socialist things like the cooperative medical service system and the barefoot doctors are growing in strength.

the rural co-operative medical service was established by relying on the collective strength in line with chairman mao's teaching "get organized". people who join the medical system pay one yuan (renminbi) a year into the common fund. when they need medical treatment they pay a registration fee of a few cents. medicines are free of charge. the system is warmly welcomed and strongly supported by the masses. when wu szu-liang, a vetern poor peasant and communist party member of a commune near the county seat of pinglo, discovered that the co-operative medical centre was short of gypsum, he walked 80 kilometres of hilly roads out of his way back from sheepherding to collect 60 kilogrammes of gypsum for it. last winter, he also collected 40 kilogrammes of ephedra.

the co-operative medical centres make full use of local resources. they collect, grow and process chinese medicinal herbs, and combine western and traditional chinese methods and medicines for preventing and treating diseases. they have planted 1,000 hectares to more than 100 kinds of medicinal herbs. simple operating rooms have also been set up in some co-operative medical centres.

barefoot doctors are trained from among commune members. party organizations at various levels in the region often run training classes for barefoot doctors and send them to nearby hospitals for further study to help them raise their level. over 80 per cent of the barefoot doctors in the region can now use modern and traditional chinese medicine to treat common diseases. these doctors take part in collective productive labour as well as give treatment to the poor and lower-middle peasants, and have become a new dynamic force in the region's medical and health front.

MATERNITY AND CHILD CARE

Maternity and Child Care in East China County

(NCNA-English Hangchow, June 23, 1976)

a network of maternity and child care in chiashan county in east china's chekiang province does an effective job of protecting the health of women and children. it spreads from county level to people's communes and production brigades. in all, the county has 400 medical and health workers engaged in maternity and child care.

two county hospitals and two district hospitals under the county now have sections for gynecology and obstetrics. each of the 17 commune clinics and two town clinics has one to two full-time medical workers for maternity and child care. each production brigade has one to two part-time trained midwives.

in old china, schistosomiasis (snail fever) was prevalent in this county on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain, which had extremely poor medical facilities. it took a heavy toll of the lives of women and children. many women became sterile after contracting schistosomiasis.

after liberation, with the solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee, the county in 1952 started a drive on the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis. the medical workers save a large number of patients suffering from this disease. but, owing to interference from liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which stressed the cities to the neglect of the rural areas, such prevention and treatment in many people's communes was at a standstill for a period and the incidence of the disease rose once again. the development of the county's rural medical and health work was held back and undermined.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution people of chiashan county criticized the revisionist line on health work and earnestly acted upon chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." great changes have taken place in the county's medical and health work. more than 100 barefoot doctors serve concurrently as trained midwives in the villages. they are good at child delivery, medical treatment and maternity and child care and have become very popular among the peasants.

chiashan county has a population of nearly 340,000, half of whom are women. the county's maternity and child care network has carried out the principle of "putting prevention first" to protect women's health,

enabling them to share with the men the tasks in the learn-from-tachai movement. it has expanded the scale of the general check-up on women's diseases year by year. a general check-up was made on more than 30,000 women in 12 people's communes in 1975, with common diseases being treated as soon as detected. three women found to be in the early stage of cervical cancer during a check-up in hsitang town were sent at once to hospital for treatment and have now recovered.

the county has given prompt treatment to women who became sterile due to schistosomiasis. in a village which has now become the kuangming brigade in the fengtung commune 95 per cent of the peasant families were afflicted with this disease before liberation. all the five members of poor peasant girl chou ah-mei's family suffered from schistosomiasis. her father and eldest brother died of it because they could not afford medical treatment. at the age of six chou ah-mei tended cattle for a landlord. her mother and her second elder brother worked as casual farm hands. although hard working, her family were underfed and poorly clad all year long. they were often ill. then came liberation. all the members of chou ah-mei's family were cured of schistosomiasis during the cultural revolution. chou ah-mei recovered her health and married. five years ago she gave birth to a plump little girl. now a rice seedling transplanter operator in her production team and a member of the group for the prevention of schistosomiasis and elimination of water snails, she often recalls her own experience and says: "what a world of difference between the new and old society excl."

to better protect the health of women and children, medical workers are making investigations and giving guidance on family planning to members of the people's communes. they advise peasant women on this question and bring the contraceptives right to their homes.

the county pays great attention to the health of rural children and their welfare, regularly giving them general physical examinations. all 40,000 one-to-seven-year-old children in the county were this year given a physical check-up in the week prior to june 1, the international children's day.

there are 672 regular kindergartens and nurseries in the county's rural areas, supplemented by seasonal nurseries in the busy farming period. local women are thus freed to take a more active part in collective productive labour and social activities and children grow up in a more wholesome way.

GOOD HARVESTS

Wheat-Growing Prefecture in Hopei Sets New Yields Record

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, June 23, 1976)

hopei province's shihchiachuang prefecture, an advanced unit in learning from the nationally pace-setting tachai production brigade, has this summer reaped its tenth bumper wheat harvest since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. both total output and per-hectare yield of wheat on the more than 333,000 hectares of land of the prefecture were ten percent more than that of last year, hitting all-time highs.

in the past few months, well over 10,000 cadres in the prefecture went to the 855 production brigades and ate, lived and worked alongside the local poor and lower-middle peasants. by their work and leadership they helped deepen the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, carried out education in the party's basic line and accelerated the mass movement to learn from tachai.

in the cultural revolution, about a million able-bodied commune members in the prefecture have turned out every year to build water control works and improve farmland. they have terraced 51,300 hectares of land on slopes and built large numbers of reservoirs, ponds and irrigation channels. since the beginning of this year they have sunk 8,600 pumping wells, bringing the total number of wells to more than 70,000. over 80 percent of the prefecture's cropland has been brought under irrigation. thanks to the construction of many irrigation works, the prefecture wrested good harvests in the teeth of a severe five year drought that started in 1972. the prefecture's wheat output this summer very nearly equals one year's total yield of grain before the cultural revolution.

the three-in-one agro-technical groups, which include well over 100,000 people in the prefecture and are made up of cadres, masses and scientists with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force, have grown stronger. they played a strong contributory role in getting in a good harvest of wheat this year.

Kiangsu Province Reaps Excellent Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 24, 1976)

kiangsu province in east china this year reaped its tenth excellent summer harvest since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and at a time when great victories were being won in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

both average yield and total output of barley hulless barley and wheat hit all-time highs, with the provincial total production up by 10 per cent over 1975, itself an exceptionally good year, and well over 50 per cent above that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

balanced increase over large tracts of land has been reported by all the prefectures and metropolitan suburbs growing these crops. the traditionally high-yield areas around lake taihu and along the yangtze river including the soochow, yangchow and nantung prefectures have continued to win good crops, and the hsuchow and huaiyin prefectures, where chronic natural adversities had kept the yields low before the cultural revolution, have gathered in another bumper harvest following successive increases over the years.

since the last winter-spring period, party organizations at all levels in the province have led the cadres and commune peasants in conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instructions and taking an active part in the anti-right deviationist struggle and criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has greatly enhanced the people's awareness of the need to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and thereby given a powerful impetus to the deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. fifty thousand cadres have gone to the rural areas where they join the peasants in learning from tachai and criticizing revisionism and capitalism, thus helping to consolidate and strengthen the socialist collective economy and promote agricultural development.

wheat sowing in the province was hampered by sustained overcast skies and rain, low temperature, dry spells, hailstorms, insect pests and other adversities which followed one after another last autumn. in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, the rural cadres and commune members worked day and night to drain, plough, harrow and sow in the teeth of the rain. they followed this up with intensive field management through the winter and spring, waging a tenacious struggle against the inclement weather and providing favourable conditions for this year's excellent harvest.

Shanghai's Outskirts Reap Good Harvest of Summer Grain Crops

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 24, 1976)

the outskirts of shanghai gathered in a good harvest of summer grain crops this year.

the average per hectare yield of wheat, barley and hull-less barley is 30 per cent higher than last year's. some new high-yielding units have come to the fore with some production teams averaging more than 7.5 tons per hectare.

under the leadership of party organizations at various levels, cadres and commune peasants on the city's outskirts have conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions on repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts, penetratingly criticized teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme and its theoretical basis -- the theories of the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces. many communes, production brigades and teams have held discussions on special topics, revolutionary story telling sessions and exhibitions to eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things. the deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping has laid the ideological basis for winning this year's good harvest of summer grain crops.

for the past few years, the cadres at various levels in the outskirts of shanghai have been taking part in turn in collective productive labor and making investigations in the rural areas and thus maintaining close ties with the peasants. those staying in the brigades and teams as the grassroots units in chungming county strengthened their ties with the peasants by working, living, eating, studying and criticizing revisionism with them. they ask the peasants to comment on their work and attitude towards productive labor.

peasants put up a stubborn fight against the damage caused by successive rains during the last autumn sowing and harvesting period. they completed sowing and harvesting tasks by working day and night to create favourable conditions for this year's good wheat harvest. at present, the cadres and masses are intensifying field management of early rice and cotton plants.

WEATHER STATIONS

China Builds Transistor Telemetering Weather Stations

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 23, 1976)

china's first all-transistor radio-telemetering automatic weather stations have been successfully built by workers and scientists of the institute of radio research in the east china province of kiangsu.

the stations will be installed to replace the meteorologists in recording weather changes in such inhospitable places as high mountains, rugged sea islands and deserts. these stations will transmit the information collected to nearby observatories.

controlled by electronic clocks and logical programming, the stations automatically record eight major meteorological elements including atmospheric pressure, temperature and relative humidity, file the data in code signs and transmit them by radio at regular intervals. in tests jointly undertaken by several departments the new installations have proved to be up to advanced standards in both structural design and technology.

the successful building of the stations, which marks an important innovation in china's meteorological technical equipment department, is expected to play an important part in improving the working conditions of weather observers, developing meteorological research and better serving the country's economic construction and defence buildup. it has been hailed as an achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a victory for the open-door system in scientific research.

the kiangsu institute had built a radio-telemetering automatic weather station before the cultural revolution, but the equipment failed to pass the test in field operation. taking class struggle as the key link in the cultural revolution members of the institute came to see more clearly that scientific research should serve proletarian politics and the worker-peasant-soldier masses. the revolutionary workers and scientists of the institute thoroughly repudiated such revisionist concepts as "relying on expertise to run factories", "slavish comprador philosophy" and "trailing behind at a snail's pace". they seriously summed up their past experience in line with chairman mao's teachings in his "on practice" and "on contradiction", and re-started work on building automatic weather stations.

to tackle the problems involved in building these stations which required solid knowledge of both

electronics and meteorology, members of the three-in-one group assigned to the task undertook extensive investigations and experiments which helped them iron out technical hitches, improve the unsatisfactory parts of the original design and greatly advance the work schedule.

In the course of building the stations, the institute took full advantage of the three-in-one combination of workers, researchers and leading cadres and that of the research, production and user units. their close cooperation gave a big impetus to the work of research and construction.

the success in building these up-to-date weather stations is also a powerful rebuttal to the slanders spread by the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping against the cultural revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Agreement between Chinese and Australian Government on China's Unearthed Relics Exhibition Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of australia was signed here this evening on the exhibition of china's unearthed relics.

among those who attended the signing ceremony were:

australian prime minister malcolm fraser and minister for foreign affairs andrew peacock, and

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

yu chan, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald, signed arrangements on the exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china between the working committee of china's exhibition and the australian committee.

Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, and mrs. fraser gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and yu hui-yung, minister of culture.

the national flags of china and australia hung side by side in the banquet hall.

prime minister malcolm fraser and premier hua kuo-feng made speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, prime minister fraser said: "the lengthy discussions we have had over the last few days have been friendly and candid. we have spoken plainly to each other -- which is the only way two nations wishing to improve their mutual understanding can talk with each other. we have appreciated the detail with which you made the chinese presentation, and we in our turn have sought to present australia's foreign policy comprehensively. a major purpose of our discussions has been to advance the vitally important process of identifying common interests. this has been achieved."

he pointed out: "as we have presented our independent views of the world, we have confirmed that there are many important matters on which our views are similar. there are, of course, some matters on which we do not agree, and we have spoken about these frankly, but the areas of agreement have been very broad and more important."

he said: "we each have spoken of our commitment to:

-- world peace and security based on respect for national independence.

-- the rejection of policies based on the subordination of one race to another -- a subordination which offends the fundamental principles of human dignity. we all deplore the events of recent days which have led to such tragic results.

-- resolution in opposing the attempt of any great power to dominate other nations, and

-- the belief that nations should make adequate provision for their legitimate defence needs."

prime minister fraser said in conclusion: "i am confident that our discussions have further advanced relations between china and australia and have established a new stage for further constructive dealings at various levels in the future."

in his speech, premier hua kuo-feng said: during prime minister fraser's stay in peking, "we have had an extensive exchange of views on international issues of common interest in a friendly and frank atmosphere. this is of positive significance in enhancing our mutual understanding. although we hold different views on certain questions, there are between our two sides many common points on a number of important issues."

he said: "both our countries are opposed to superpower hegemonism. historical experience shows that anyone who attempts to play the hegemonic overlord in the world will be 'lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet' and will eventually end up in failure. we are confident that the united anti-hegemonic struggle of the people in the asian-pacific region, like the anti-hegemonic struggle of the people throughout the world, will win continuous new victories."

premier hua kuo-feng said: "during our talks, we have also usefully explored ways to further develop the relations between our two countries. both sides have expressed satisfaction with the present state of relations between our two countries. "we are sure that, through our joint efforts, the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will develop further."

premier hua kuo-feng requested prime minister fraser to convey upon his return to the australian people the friendly greetings of the chinese people.

after their speeches, a band played the national anthems of china and australia. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

during the banquet, the band played chinese and australian tunes.

present were leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hai-jung, yu chan, ku ming, hsiao peng, wang yi-chih, kuo lu, liu ai-feng, huang wen, yin chung-wei, liu hua-ching, shen tu, wang yeh-chiu, fu yu-fang, lu ying, hsieh li-fu, wang shou-jen, liu chuan-hsin, wang yao-ting and ting hsueh-sung, as well as chou chiu-yeh, chinese ambassador-designate to australia.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present were members of prime minister fraser's party, including andrew peacock, minister for foreign affairs, j.l. menadue, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet, and mrs. menadue, a.p. renouf, secretary of the department of foreign affairs, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, and mrs. fitzgerald.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23 1976)

following is the text of speech by australian prime minister malcolm fraser at the banquet here this evening:

premier hua kuo-feng, distinguished chinese friends, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

now that our discussions have concluded i want to express my very great appreciation for the hospitality you have shown to me, to my wife and to the members of the australian delegation. both you yourself, and those members of the chinese people we have been fortunate enough to meet, have treated us with unfailing courtesy and warmth, and i know this has been appreciated by us all.

the lengthy discussions we have had over the last few days have been friendly and candid. we have spoken plainly to each other-which is the only way two nations wishing to improve their mutual understanding can talk with each other. we have appreciated the detail with which you made the chinese presentation, and we in our turn have sought to present australia's foreign policy comprehensively. a major purpose of our discussions has been to advance the vitally important process of identifying common interests: this has been achieved. as we have presented our independent views of the world, we have confirmed that there are many important matters on which our views are similar. there are, of course, some matters on which we do not agree, and we have spoken about these frankly, but the areas of agreement have been very broad and more important. we each have spoken of our commitment to:

-- world peace and security based on respect for national independence.

-- the rejection of policies based on the subordination of one race to another -- a subordination which offends the fundamental principles of human dignity. we all deplore the events of recent days which have led to such tragic results.

-- resolution in opposing the attempt of any great power to dominate other nations, and

-- the belief that nations should make adequate provision for their legitimate defence needs.

one basic matter on which there is agreement is the need to assess the world realistically, to see it as it is -- and not as we would like it to be. we for our part will base our foreign policy not on a country's ideology or its social system but on that country's

actions and the extent to which shared interests can be identified.

the identification of those matters where there are similar assessments is a crucial part of the process of implementing a sound foreign policy. it is a process that, in australia's view, requires greater attention than it has received in the past. there is a great value in regular discussions -- at different levels -- in advancing the identification of shared interests and elaborating one's analysis of the international situation. australia, i believe, is well placed to pursue this process because it has good relations with many important countries concerned with the asia/pacific area. australia has close and warm relations with the a.s.e.a.n. group of countries, with papua new guinea and the nations of the south pacific. i have come to peking from japan where i signed, on behalf of australia, a treaty of friendship and co-operation and where both myself and our foreign minister, mr. peacock, had wide-ranging discussions with the leaders of japan. shortly i will be going to the united states to meet with president ford. in all of my discussions i have been, and will be, seeking further clarification of those areas where important interests are shared.

a realistic view of the world requires that we place great emphasis on assessing priorities. particularly in the current international situation clarification of priorities is of fundamental importance so that countries can ensure that all their international dealings -- at all levels -- advance the major objectives that they have set themselves to achieve. and it may well be that in pursuit of major objectives some matters of lesser importance ought to be set aside. for our part our dealings with other countries will be based on mutual respect and peaceful cooperation. the chances for international peace and development will be greatly enhanced if major powers can base their relations on non-interference in other countries at all levels. in securing the peaceful development of the world and the well-being of its peoples china can have a most positive and constructive role. by her words and by her actions china can help to clarify and advance constructive relations between states. the future of people everywhere will be profoundly influenced by the course china pursues. china has a long perspective on the world. in the last few days i have seen some of the past achievements of the long chinese civilisation. i knew that china seeks also to look far into the future. the present time is an important one in setting the course for that long journey.

i am confident that our discussions have further advanced relations between china and australia and have established a new stage for further constructive dealings at various levels in the future. mr. premier, i am delighted that both you and your foreign minister have

expressed your willingness to pay us a visit at appropriate times. the members of the australian delegation are now looking forward very much, mr. premier, to our visit to other parts of china and to meeting more of the chinese people. let me now take this opportunity to thank you once again most warmly for your excellent hospitality.

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. i would like you to join me in a toast --

-- to the prosperity and well-being of china and her people

-- to the health of chairman mao tsetung

-- to the health of premier hua kuo-feng, and to the further growth of friendship and understanding between china and australia.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

following is the text of premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the banquet here this evening:

respected prime minister, the right honourable malcolm fraser, and mrs. fraser,
distinguished guests from australia,
friends and comrades,

first of all, please allow me, on behalf of all my chinese colleagues present here, to express sincere thanks to the right honourable prime minister fraser for inviting us to this grand banquet and for the friendly speech he has just made.

during the right honourable prime minister fraser's stay in peking, we have had an extensive exchange of views on international issues of common interest in a friendly and frank atmosphere. this is of positive significance in enhancing our mutual understanding. although we hold different views on certain questions, there are between our two sides many common points on a number of important issues. both our countries are opposed to superpower hegemonism. historical experience shows that anyone who attempts to play the hegemonic overlord in the world will be "lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet" and will eventually end up in failure. we are confident that the united anti-hegemonic struggle of the people in the asian-pacific region, like the anti-hegemonic struggle of the people throughout the world, will win continuous new victories.

during our talks, we have also usefully explored ways to further develop the relations between our two countries. both sides have expressed satisfaction with the present state of relations between our two countries. just now, our two governments signed the agreement and arrangements concerning the exhibition of archaeological finds of china in australia. we are sure that, through our joint efforts, the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will develop further.

tonight the distinguished guests will leave peking to visit other places in china. during your tour, you will see how the chinese people, under chairman mao's leadership and taking class struggle as the key link, energetically grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and see evidence of their friendship for the people of australia. we request the rt. hon. prime minister to convey upon his return to the australian people the friendly greetings of the chinese people.

we wish our distinguished guests a pleasant journey.

now, i propose a toast

to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and australia and of the relations between our two countries,

to the health of the rt. hon. prime minister and mrs. fraser,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from australia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

Australian Prime Minister Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser gave a press conference for chinese and foreign newsmen in peking this afternoon.

he said the talks between the australian and chinese sides "have led to enhanced mutual understanding of each other's position and of issues in which we both have interest," adding that "the task this week has been to lay the foundation for future consultations, for future relations and discussions."

the australian prime minister said: "we do agree that the middle-east situation has been exacerbated by soviet interference," and "the use of the term 'detente' should not be allowed to foster illusions."

he pointed out that "we both support the asean countries and their aspirations to be unhindered and their determination to develop the region for the mutual benefit and understanding," and "support the asean objective of preventing the domination of the area by any of the major powers."

Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser Leave Peking for Taiyuan

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser and mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests accompanying the prime minister left peking by special train this evening for a visit to taiyuan in the company of foreign trade minister li chiang.

the distinguished australian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by premier hua kuo-feng, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, chairman of the peking women's federation fu yu-fang, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

the peking railway station was brightly lit this evening and the plaza flew the national flags of australia and china. a grand send-off ceremony was held at the station. a band played the national anthems of australia and china. accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng, prime minister fraser reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as prime minister and mrs. fraser

and other distinguished australian guests bid farewell to the well-wishers on the platform, the crowd waved bouquets and shouted slogans. youngsters performed dances to strains of music as an expression of friendly feeling for the australian people.

accompanying the distinguished australian guests to taiyuan were department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director wu fan-wu of the foreign ministry, chinese ambassador designate to australia chou chiu-yeh, and australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and mrs. fitzgerald.

present at the station were diplomatic officials of the australian embassy and other australian friends in peking, as well as foreign diplomatic envoys to china.

prime minister fraser and other distinguished guests visited a unit of the p.l.a. peking garrison this morning in the company of ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission.

the barracks were bedecked today with red banners and huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome. a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and australian people prevailed. when prime minister fraser and other guests arrived, chiu wei-kao, deputy commander of the peking garrison, and chang liang-yu and chen hsien-ta, leading members of the unit, cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests. the commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to give the distinguished guests from oceania a warm welcome.

with a glorious revolutionary tradition, the army unit has performed many meritorious deeds in the service of the people in protracted revolutionary struggle over the years. the distinguished australian guests visited a company club, barracks, pharmaceutical workshop and sewing workshop and were shown military drills. prime minister malcolm fraser expressed his gratitude to the company for the warm welcome and hospitality.

mrs. fraser visited the chaoyang district green grocery market place, the museum of chinese history, and made a sightseeing tour of the city this morning in the company of chairman of the peking women's federation fu yu-fang.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser and Other Distinguished Australian Guests Visit Taiyuan

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, June 24, 1976)

malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, and mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests accompanying him on the visit arrived in taiyuan, capital of shansi province, by special train today in the company of chinese foreign trade minister li chiang.

they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by wang chien, chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, huang chih-kang, chairman of the taiyuan city revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

today, the distinguished guests visited the taiyuan heavy machinery plant, shihkou production brigade of a people's commune on the city's outskirts and a river tunnel project and saw the 900-year-old chinszu temple.

this morning, when prime minister and mrs. fraser and other distinguished visitors arrived at the taiyuan heavy machinery plant in the company of wang chien, they received a warm welcome from the workers. yu feng-tung, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, briefed the distinguished visitors on the plant's revolution and production and showed them around the workshops making big excavators, steel rollers and hydraulic presses.

this afternoon, prime minister and mrs. fraser and other guests, accompanied by huang chih-kang, inspected the shihkou brigade's wheat fields with golden stands rippling in the gentle breeze, the brigade's farm machinery workshop, a livestock yard and an orchard and called at commune members' homes and met the educated young people who settled down in the brigade.

this evening, the shansi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet, warmly welcoming prime minister and mrs. fraser and other distinguished australian guests.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian (PMAC) Chairman Sends Message of Sympathy to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Chinese Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

brigadier general teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and council of ministers of socialist ethiopia, sent a message on june 21 to chairman mao tsetung, extending sincere sympathies on the recent earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and on my own behalf i extend to you and through your excellency to the government and people of china my sincere sympathies for the tragic loss in human lives and property sustained by your people in the earthquake which occurred in west yunnan. may i take this opportunity to express my best wishes for the continued wellbeing of your excellency and the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of china. highest consideration.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Delegation to International Middle School Students' Games Denounces FINA's Truculence

(NCNA-English Paris, June 22, 1976)

in a statement at a press conference held in orleans this afternoon, the chinese middle school students' sports delegation to the 1976 international middle school students' games strongly denounced the international amateur swimming federation (f.i.n.a.) for its crude interference in the affairs of international middle school students' sports and its truculent practice of open hostility to the chinese people. the delegation also announced its decision to withdraw from competition in all three events (track and field, swimming and gymnastics) of the games.

the statement points out that since its arrival in france, the chinese middle school students' sports delegation has been warmly and amicably received by the french people and teenagers as well as the organizing committee of the games. however, not long before the opening of the games, the f.i.n.a. notified the international federation of school sports (i.s.f.) of an unreasonable prohibition that swimmers of the member states of the f.i.n.a. must not compete with swimmers of the non-member states of the f.i.n.a. at the games and threatened to mete out sanctions against those who would breach this decision.

the statement says that this is a crude interference in the affairs of international middle school students' sports. it goes against the aspirations of teenagers of various countries to promote their contacts and strengthen their friendship. it also constitutes open hostility towards the chinese people and teenagers. the chinese middle school students' sports delegation, therefore, expresses strongest condemnation against this.

the statement says that the i.s.f. is an independent international sports organization and not a subordinate organization of the f.i.n.a., so the f.i.n.a. has no right whatsoever to dictate laws to it. since the international middle school students' games is a friendly meet of teenagers from various countries and an internal affair of international middle school sports circles, the f.i.n.a. has no right whatsoever to interfere. as the statutes of the i.s.f. stipulate that its members have the right to participate in the contests organized by it, the f.i.n.a. has no say whatsoever in the matter. a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders have on a number of occasions resorted to "sanctions" and "disqualification" to sabotage friendly contacts between the peoples and swimmers of various countries, thus crudely encroaching upon the latter's sovereignty and interfering in their internal affairs. this has been strongly opposed by the peoples and swimmers of various countries. now they have tried to take a hand in the affairs of the international middle school students' sports organization. this further reveals the hegemonic features of a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders and has aroused the indignation and condemnation in international middle school sports circles.

the statement says that in order to enhance understanding, raise sports level and strengthen friendship and unity, chinese middle school sportsmen took an active part in the major contests organized by the i.s.f. it is precisely in the same spirit that the chinese delegation has now come to orleans to participate in the games. however, the gross intervention by the f.i.n.a. has blocked swimmers of many countries from competing with the chinese swimmers. to protest and denounce this arbitrary act of a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders and to defend the friendship and unity among international middle school sports circles and sportsmen, the chinese middle school sports delegation has decided to withdraw from competition in all three events of the games.

the statement concludes: "the friendship and unity among international middle school sports circles and sportsmen will never be sabotaged by the perverted action of a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders. many delegations and sportsmen to the games have shown sympathy with and

expressed support for the above-mentioned stand of the chinese delegation. for this, we express our profound thanks to them. as in the past, we shall work, together with the peoples and teenager sportsmen of other countries, to make contributions to the development of friendly contacts, to the promotion of friendship and unity and to the wholesome development of international middle school sports".

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Pyongyang for China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, June 23, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of the korean people's army led by kim ung do left here today by special train for china for a friendly performance tour.

seeing the ensemble off at the railway station were chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the ministry of the people's armed forces, yun chi ho, deputy director of the general political bureau of the k.p.a., chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and artists here.

also present were shih kuo-pao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to korea, and tieh lei, military attache of the embassy.

Korean People's Army Ensemble Arrives to Rousing Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1976)

a korean people's army ensemble led by major general kim ung do, director of the propaganda department of the k.p.a. general political bureau, arrived in peking by special train this afternoon.

the 180-member ensemble was given a rousing welcome at the railway station by several thousand commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, people of the chinese capital and p.l.a. artistes and literary workers. the ensemble is making a friendship tour of china at the invitation of the ministry of national defence.

among those present to give the korean comrades-in-arms a warm welcome were li ta, deputy chief of the

p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, pan yung-ti, deputy commander of the peking garrison, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, senior colonel kim bo yun, military attache of the korean embassy here, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the peking railway station was festively bedecked for the occasion today and a warm atmosphere of close unity and comradery among the people and armies of china and korea prevailed at the station and the plaza.

the special train pulled into the station at 16:45 hours amid beating of drums and gongs, strains of music, cheers and slogans. in a stirring scene, youngsters waved streamers and flowers and performed dances. warm applause followed the korean comrades-in-arms from the station platform to the v.i.p. lounge. the well-wishers showed by applause their fraternal friendship for the korean people.

teng pin, divisional chief of the cultural department under the p.l.a. general political department, made a special trip to tantung on the chinese border to meet the korean comrades-in-arms and accompanied them to peking.

making a stopover in tantung yesterday evening, the ensemble was given a rousing welcome by leading members of the tantung city committee of the chinese communist party, the city revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed locally, and several thousand local people. the city revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms. /

Great Victory of the Korean People

- in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the Korean fatherland liberation war

(NCNA-English Peking, June 25, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "the great victory of the korean people -- in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war". the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the 26th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. the chinese people commemorate this militant day together with the heroic korean people. 26 years ago, the u.s. imperialists flagrantly launched the war of aggression against korea and then occupied by force china's territory of taiwan province. under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people united as one and courageously fought against the aggressors. the chinese people, following the instructions of their great leader chairman mao, dispatched the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean army and people. with the support of the people throughout the world, the korean people, after three years of bloody battles, finally defeated the u.s. aggressors and won the great victory of the fatherland liberation war.

the victory of the korean fatherland liberation war has not only defended korea's independence and security and protected the fruit of victory of the people's revolution, but also set a shining example for the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in asia and the rest of the world. the great victory of the korean people shows that the truly powerful strength does not rest with the imperialists and reactionaries, but with the revolutionary people who dare to struggle and dare to win.

after the victory of the fatherland liberation war, the korean people, carrying through the revolutionary line of comrade kim il sung, have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, sticked to the socialist road and won brilliant achievements in the cause of socialist revolution and construction by relying on their own strength and waging an arduous struggle, energetically unfolding the chollima movement, and holding aloft the red flag of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. following the teachings of president kim il sung and warmly responding to the militant call of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, they are now unfolding the vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" and working hard to speed up the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, the korean people have resolutely opposed imperialism and colonialism, actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and energetically strengthened their militant solidarity with the peoples of the world, particularly the people and countries of the third world, making great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people.

reunification of the fatherland is a strong national aspiration of the entire korean people. for years the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has been waging an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and has put forth a series of correct propositions and reasonable proposals. in particular, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme to prevent a national split and reunify the country put forward by president kim il sung have charted the correct path for korea's reunification and won the resolute support of the entire korean people and widespread backing of the people of various countries of the world. the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of korea in a letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries last march once again made clear the solemn stand of the korean people's demand for the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and the realization of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the standing committee of the national people's congress of china in its reply to the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of korea reiterated that the chinese government and people resolutely oppose u.s. aggression against and intervention in korea and firmly support the korean people's just cause to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

u.s. aggression and intervention are the biggest obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. with the support and the connivance of u.s. imperialism, the pak jung hi clique has stubbornly pursued a policy of national split, sabotaged the talks between the north and the south, fabricated the lie of the "threat of southward invasion by the north", introduced into south korea large numbers of modern weapons, frequently conducted military exercises, intensified fascist suppression of the south korean people and deliberately aggravated tension on the korean peninsula. the state of korea's split must be put to an end. the resolution adopted by the 30th u.n. general assembly session last year on the dissolution of the "u.n. command", withdrawal of all foreign troops under the u.n. flag from south korea and replacing the

armistice agreement with a peace agreement conforms not only to the just demand of the korean people, but also to the profound desire of all countries and people in asia and other parts of the world which stand for justice. the united states must dissolve the "u.n. command" and withdraw all its troops from south korea in accordance with the u.n. general assembly resolution. the independent and peaceful reunification of korea is an irreversible general trend and the will of the people which nobody can stem.

taiwan province is a sacred territory of the people's republic of china. the people there are our kith and kin. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair which nobody has the right to interfere with. we will liberate taiwan because this is the common desire and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities of our country. all schemes hatched to create "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or "one china, two governments" will be doomed to failure.

china and korea are neighbours as close to each other as the lips and the teeth. the chinese and the korean people are revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the chinese and korean people have cemented with blood their great friendship and militant solidarity in protracted revolutionary struggles. this friendship cultivated on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is unbreakable. in future struggles, the chinese people will forever fight in unity and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the korean people as they have done in the past.

Chinese Defense Ministry Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Korean People's Army Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1976)

the ministry of national defence this evening gave a banquet here to warmly welcome the korean people's army ensemble led by major general kim ung do, director of the propaganda department of the k.p.a. general political bureau.

among those present at the banquet were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, sr. col. kim bo yun, military attache, and his wife and other comrades from the korean embassy here.

present were yang cheng-wu and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, liang pi-yeh and tien wei-hsin, deputy directors of the p.l.a. general political department, chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department,

wang hsin, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. navy, cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, pan yung-ti, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking garrison, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, li yi-meng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and representatives of the combat heroes of the chinese people's volunteers, family members of martyrs, and the china-korea friendship people's commune.

liang pi-yeh and kim ung do made speeches at the banquet. in his speech, liang pi-yeh, on behalf of the national defence ministry, extended a warm welcome and cordial regards to the comrades-in-arms on the k.p.a. ensemble.

liang pi-yeh paid high tribute to the heroic korean people and people's army for the great victory they had won in the protracted revolutionary struggles under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung.

he said: in active response to the militant call issued by the 11th plenary meeting of the fifth central committee of the korean workers' party, the korean people are holding high the banner of the three great revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and bringing about a new upsurge in socialist revolution and construction with soaring political enthusiasm and revolutionary drive. the field of literature and art, like other fields of endeavour in korea, is daily flourishing and developing. the literary and art workers, in line with president kim il sung's teachings, have gone to the midst of the masses and actual struggle and created and performed many brilliant works of art with profound ideological content and in unique national style. this brought about a thriving development in socialist literature and art.

liang pi-yeh said the chinese people and people's liberation army sternly condemn the pak jung hi clique for its crime of constantly aggravating the situation on the korean peninsula with the instigation and support of u.s. imperialism, and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

liang pi-yeh said: the militant friendship and great unity of the people and armies of the two countries are founded and fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, and sealed in blood in the protracted struggle against our common enemies. they are based on marxism-leninism and unbreakable.

in conclusion, he said: we believe the current visit of the korean people's army ensemble will surely make valuable contributions to the further consolidation and development of the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and armies of china and korea and to the promotion of the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

in reply, leader of the ensemble kim ung do conveyed to the chinese people, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and literary and art workers the militant greetings and high tribute of the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army and art workers.

kim ung do praised the chinese literary and art workers for deepening the revolution in literature and art as exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works in accordance with the revolutionary line in literature and art, advanced by comrade mao tsetung, that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics.

he said: the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, led by comrade mao tsetung, have won great victories in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. in particular, they have, by taking class struggle as the key link, better promoted socialist revolution and construction.

the leader of the korean people's army ensemble said: under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and construction.

he said: our revolutionary literary and art workers have created many works with party character, militancy and popular character. these works are inspiring and encouraging the people and army of our country in their struggle for socialist construction, national defence build-up and an independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

kim ung do condemned the u.s. imperialists for occupying south korea and increasing military aid to the traitorous pak jung hi puppet clique for frenzied military provocations against the northern part of korea. he pointed out that no frenzy or plot of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys could stop the korean people's just struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked cordially at the banquet. artistes of the two countries sang chinese and korean revolutionary songs.

Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Leading Comrades and Principal Artistes of Korean People's Army Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1976)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, and chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the leading comrades and principal artistes of the korean people's army ensemble.

the leading comrades and artistes of the ensemble present at the meeting were leader kim ung do, first deputy leader kim sung do, political deputy leader kim chang kuy, art deputy leader song wan su, conductor li si hyen, one of the leading actresses zi yeng bog and people's actor choi chang lim.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and military attache of the korean embassy here sr. col. kim bo yun were present at the meeting.

present were yang cheng-wu and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, liang pi-yeh and tien wei-hsin, deputy directors of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang tsung-hsun, director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 22, 1976)

J. Vixseboxse, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to China, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Romanian Chemical Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the romanian chemical industry delegation led by mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry.

present was romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

also present were sun hsiao-feng and tao tao, chinese vice-ministers of petroleum and chemical industries, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met the romanian chemical industry delegation this morning.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening for the china visit by the romanian chemical industry delegation led by mihail florescu, minister of chemical industry.

among the guests were sun hsiao-feng and tao tao, vice-ministers of petroleum and chemical industries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Whence Production Efficiency?

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

"whence the production efficiency?" is the title of a commentary by a workers' theoretical study group of the kweilin steel plant in kwangsi chuang autonomous region carried in the "people's daily" here today. excerpts from the article follow:

soon after brezhnev urged "promoting the rapid growth of labour productivity and achieving a steep rise of efficiency in all social production" at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party, the soviet propaganda machine called for rectifying labour discipline, raising production efficiency and fulfilling fixed quotas.

it is not without reason that the soviet revisionist authorities are so much worried about production efficiency. as the all-round restoration of capitalism seriously damaged the social productive forces and impeded the fulfilment of plans, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has been beset with difficulties and mired in a protracted and insuperable crisis. according to soviet press reports, in the kirghiz union republic, "every year, one-fifth of the (industrial) enterprises on the average failed to attain their targets for a rise of labour productivity"; production efficiency was low in industries of such union republics as georgia and armenia. the soviet revisionists' mouthpiece "pravda" openly blamed many enterprises for low labour productivity, saying that "almost one half of the plants, workshops and production units built in the past few years failed to reach the designed levels in a number of important indices within the deadline." therefore, the brezhnev clique racked its brains to "put things in good order".

what is the master plan of the soviet revisionist authorities to raise labour productivity? according to brezhnev, it is to combine "material incentives" with "strict and mandatory sanctions", in other words, to hold money as bait on the one hand while threatening with a stick on the other. those who are willing to render servile service will be awarded a few rubles and those who refuse to do their work properly will be severely punished. this is the usual practice of all exploiting classes for increasing the labour intensity and now the soviet revisionist renegade clique has taken it over for intensifying oppression and exploitation of the soviet working class. this fully reveals the vicious features of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie in the soviet

union which stops at nothing to fleece the working people.

the low production efficiency in the soviet union today is an outcome of its social system. it can never be changed by brezhnev and company's ruble-and-stick policy.

the soviet working class overthrew the reactionary rule of the tsars in the october revolution and established a socialist system. they worked conscientiously as masters of their own country and developed production rapidly. in the soviet union today, capitalism has been restored in all fields, socialist public ownership has been changed into bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeois ownership, the relationship between the ruling class and the working class has been turned into one between the oppressers and the oppressed and between the employers and the employees, and the workers have once again become wage-labourers. therefore, soviet workers are not enthusiastic in work and furthermore, they often stay away from work or use go-slows to show their protest against the soviet revisionists' reactionary rule and merciless exploitation.

here are a few examples disclosed in the soviet press: in georgia, "owing to the loss of work days and the suspension of work during the period of the ninth five-year plan", "the republic sustained a decrease in industrial production of 570 million rubles' worth of products, which amounted to a 10 per cent of the annual total output value"; in lithuania, "the total number of days workers stayed away from work in 1975 in the enterprises under the ministry of building material industry nearly doubled and in those under the ministry of light industry rose 28 per cent."

all this furnishes conclusive proof that where there is oppression, there is resistance and that the heavier the oppression, the stronger the resistance. the struggle of the soviet working class will surely advance until they break the shackles imposed by the soviet revisionist ruling clique and stand up once again as masters of their own country.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Evil Design of Those Who Distort History

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1976)

"the evil design of those who distort history" is the title of a commentary in the "people's daily" today to denounce the falsification of the romanian history by the soviet revisionists. excerpts from the commentary read:

to justify the old tsars' aggression and expansion, some hired soviet "historians" under the cloak of marxism have sunk so low as to arbitrarily tamper with the history of other nations. what they did with the history of romania is a case in point. in utter disregard of the plain fact that tsarist russia annexed part of territory of romania, these "historians" alleged that the old tsars "liberated" part of romania. is there anything more vile than to describe aggression as "liberation"?

recently, the romanian "analele de estorie" (study of history), "magazin istoric" and other publications have carried a number of articles, which flatly reject the distortion of the romanian history by some people abroad, expose and denounce the crimes of the old tsars in annexing part of the romanian territory. this is a demonstration of the romanian people's revolutionary spirit to defy tyranny, uphold the truth and respect the objective history.

the romanian nation is an ancient european nation. situated at the northeastern tip of the balkan peninsula and bordering on the black sea in the southeast, romania controls the outlet of the danube. the important strategic position of romania made the ambitious old tsars keep a covetous eye on the country. in their contention with neighbouring big powers, the old tsars beginning from peter the first invaded and occupied part of romania's territory for several times and brought bitter sufferings to the romanian nation. the soviet revisionists have once and again turned these historical facts upside down. the greater encyclopaedia published in the soviet union in 1974 babbles that the people living in that part of romania which the old tsars occupied by force "more than once asked moscow to admit them as russian subjects" and that they "considered the russians as their liberators". it is so absurd as to say that tsarist russia "liberated" part of romania upon invitation. this is a shameless distortion of the romanian history and a vicious slander against the romanian people. both marx and engels had made penetrating expositions of the old tsars' aggression against romania. but these expositions have long been cast to the winds by the soviet revisionists.

this is further proof of the soviet revisionists' true features as renegades.

in altering the history of other nations, the soviet revisionist gentlemen have been following such a logic that they have the freedom to speak at random and talk nonsense while others are forbidden to say merely a "no". whoever dares to challenge their arbitrary practice will be subject to their high-handed attacks. this fully reveals the despicable behaviour of their big-power hegemonism. in so doing they have no special yearning for history at all, but harbour a real motive for aggression.

the old tsars occupied and annexed the territories of other nations in their expansion to the balkan and the mediterranean. their acts, however, have been dwarfed by those of the new tsars in the kremlin today. the new tsars of course will never let off the balkan and the mediterranean lightly, but they have a more voracious appetite for expansion in all corners of the world in their attempt to dominate the globe. therefore, the purpose of the new tsars in justifying the old tsars is exactly to abet their social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion.

the people and the people alone, are creators of history. the history of romania has been created by the romanian nation through their protracted bloody struggle and arduous labour and can never by distorted by the soviet revisionist renegade clique through a few "historians". the soviet revisionists' distortion and alteration of other countries' history, and their preaching that "aggression is justifiable" will only reveal more penetratingly their aggressive ambition to dip their finger in others' territories, and will surely heighten the vigilance and arouse the opposition of the peoples of various countries.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquake in China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

prime minister suleyman demirel of turkey has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences and sympathy on the earthquake occurred in the west of china's yunnan province. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the devastating earthquake disaster in your country, i would like to express to your excellency, on behalf of the turkish government and on my own behalf, my sincere condolences and sympathy.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves for UN Industrial Development Organization Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

sun hui-yuan, deputy representative of the chinese delegation to the third session of intergovernmental committee to draw up a constitution for the united nations industrial development organization as a specialized agency, and his party left here today for vienna.

yu pei-wen, representative of the delegation and chinese ambassador to austria, and chang ping-chien, deputy representative of the delegation, are already abroad.

China's Principled Position on Angola Question
Explained at UN Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, June 23, 1976)

the principled position which china has consistently held on the question of angola was explained by chinese representative lai ya-li at a united nations security council meeting this afternoon.

the chinese representative said, "on november 11, 1975 the angolan people solemnly proclaimed their independence. this was the result of the angolan people persevering in heroic struggles against portuguese colonialism, particularly in arduous armed struggle over a long period with the support of the people of africa and the whole world. this was also a great victory of the entire angolan people. in this connection, the chinese government extended warm congratulations to the angolan people and the liberation organizations of angola."

the chinese representative pointed out, "although angola has won independence, the internal affairs of angola is still being subjected to crude interference, the national unity of angola and its independence and sovereignty are still being seriously encroached upon as a result of the policies of aggression and expansion frantically pushed by soviet social-imperialism."

he continued, "proceeding from the fundamental interests of the people of angola and the rest of africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against superpower rivalry for hegemony, we are firmly opposed to the continued armed intervention in angola by soviet social-imperialism. in view of the fact that soviet social-imperialism is still hanging on in angola, the chinese delegation is firmly against providing it with a pretext for prolonging its acts of aggression and interference." based on the principled position which has been consistently held, he added, the chinese delegation will not participate in the vote on the draft resolution put forward by the soviet union and some other countries which recommends that angola be admitted to the united nations.

the chinese representative emphasized, "the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the angolan people in their just struggle for national liberation. through our common struggle we have established a profound friendship with the angolan people, a friendship which will certainly continue to develop and grow stronger in the common struggles of our two peoples against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the future. the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the current predicament

of the angolan people. we are deeply convinced that since the heroic angolan people were able to defeat the old colonialists, they will be fully capable of doing away with all foreign aggression and interference and building up an independent and unified new angola of national unity."

at the meeting, chinese representative lai ya-li also sternly refuted soviet representative yakov malik's calumny and attack on china.

at its meeting this morning, the committee on the admission of new members failed to reach a consensus of opinion on the report recommending to the security council that angola be admitted to the united nations. at the security council meeting this afternoon, a draft resolution put forward by the soviet union and some other countries which recommends that angola be admitted to the united nations was vetoed by the united states.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Executive Director of UN Children's Fund

(NCNA-English Peking, June 24, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met with henry r. labouisse, executive director of the united nations children's fund, his wife and official of the u.n. children's fund jack ling.

present at the meeting was pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry.

mr. labouisse and his party arrived in peking on june 22 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry, and yesterday evening, they were guests at a banquet hosted by pi chi-lung.

mr. labouisse and his party will tour tachai, kweilin and kwangchow at the end of their stay in peking.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

adolfo herrera, deputy of venezuela, professor of journalism at central university and second vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association, and his wife and daughter left here for home by air yesterday after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency.

while in china, the venezuelan guests visited peking, harbin, taching, nanking, yangchou, soochow, shanghai, kwangchow, kweilin, changsha, shaoshan, shihchiachuang and tachai.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Outgoing South Vietnam Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met with vu ngoc ho, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of south viet nam to china, who is ending his term of office here.

present at the meeting were chiu li-hsing, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Leader Sends Message of Sympathy to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic, sent a message on june 19 to chairman mao tsetung, extending deep sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

shocked to hear of the earthquakes that hit yunnan province of the friendly country, the people of the yemen arab republic and i express to you and the friendly people of the people's republic of china, our profound sympathy and our admiration for the aid you rapidly provided for the people in the afflicted area. wish you and the friendly government of your country success in tiding over the catastrophe.

YAR Prime Minister Sends Message of Consolation to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

prime minister abdul-aziz abdul-ghani of the yemen arab republic yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending consolation on the earthquakes in western yunnan province of china. the message reads:

with deepest sorrow received the news of misfortune earthquake in yunnan district. in the name of y.a.r. government and people we would like to express our consolation to the government and people of china. we admire indeed the great efforts which have been done to help and aid the afflicted people. we wish you all the success to overcome this tragedy.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Leader Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes in Yunnan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, sent a message on june 18 to premier hua kuo-feng, expressing profound sympathy on the earthquakes in the western part of china's yunnan province. the message reads:

upon the news that the western part of china's yunnan province has been struck by earthquake, may i convey to you, on behalf of the federal executive council and in my own name, our profound sympathy and solidarity with the distressed people of the friendly people's republic of china.

Hsu Yin-sheng Arrives in Yugoslavia to Attend ITTF Council Meeting

(NCNA-English Belgrade, June 24, 1976)

hsu yin-sheng, vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and asian vice-president of the international table tennis federation (i.t.t.f.), arrived in the yugoslav coastal city of dubrovnik today for an i.t.t.f. council meeting.

welcoming him at the airport was s. jeremic, secretary-general of the yugoslav table tennis association.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY ON CHINA'S EARTHQUAKES

Foreign Red Cross Societies Send Messages of Sympathy to Chinese Red Cross Society on Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, June 23, 1976)

in connection with the earthquake that hit the western part of china's yunnan province, the red cross society of the democratic people's republic of korea, the pakistan red crescent society, the tunisian red crescent and the indian red cross society have sent telegrams successively to the red cross society of china, expressing their sympathy and support to the people of the afflicted area and wishing them early success in overcoming the disaster and returning to normal life.

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